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AGENTS.
Col. R. M. Cochran, Mecklenburg, N. C.
Chas. W. Harris, Mill Grove, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

SEPTEMBER 1840.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
11 Thursday,	5 55 6	6	
12 Friday,	5 56 6	5	*For September, 1840.*
13 Saturday,	5 57 6	4	d. h. m.
14 Sunday,	5 58 6	3	First 3 5 17 after'n.
15 Monday,	5 59 6	1	Full 11 2 27 after'n.
16 Tuesday,	6 0 6	0	Last 18 12 11 after'n.
17 Wednesday	6 1 6	59	New 25 1 0 after'n.

SPEECH OF MR. OGLE,
OF PENNSYLVANIA,
On the Regal Splendor of the PRESIDENT'S PALACE.
[CONCLUDED.]

Delivered in the H. of Representatives April 14.

"The President's commissioner, by his report, dated in December, 1833, informs us of sundry other important "alterations" within the palace, constructed during that year, amongst which is the following:

"In the basement story a reservoir has been constructed, which, by means of a double forcing pump, supplies the kitchen pantry, BATHS, &c. with fair pure water."

Ah! sir, I thought we should soon arrive at the *Grecian Baths*, for without them the histories of the palace would be incomplete. As early as the days of Homer the delights of a *palace bath* were highly appreciated. He writes that a *bath* was prepared for Ulysses, the son of Laertes, at the palace of Circe, and that, after he had enjoyed the luxury of the bath, he was anointed with costly and delightful perfumes, and attired in gay apparel. I am not a little surprised that Mr. Van Buren is the first President who made the discovery that the pleasures of the warm or tepid bath are the proper accompaniments of a palace life. For it appears that our former Presidents were content with the application, when necessary, of the simple shower bath. Albeit one of them (Mr. Adams) indulged his aristocratic propensities, almost every morning, the weather being favorable, by aristocratically walking some 90 or 100 rods, "between day break and sunrise," to the banks of the Potomac, and there and there aristocratically laying his aristocratic body, after the manner of the autediluvians, *in the waters of the river.* And, on some occasions, more aristocratically still, swimming across the stream, about one mile and three quarters wide. At the royal baths, in some of the palaces of Europe, servants are in attendance who immediately after the prince bather leaves the laver, gently whip his back and limbs with wet birch rods, remove the hard skin from his feet with pumice stone, anoint his body with triple distillée perfume, and present a little white wine, sugar and citron, to invigorate him before he lapses in a sweet slumber. I presume the luxury of all these royal practices will be duly appreciated at the Presidential palace. This luxury might doubtless be materially enhanced by causing such "*alterations*" to be constructed as would introduce into the President's baths, by means of particular conduits and "double forcing pumps," a copious supply of sea water, after the manner of the magnificent bath establishments of the old Roman aristocracy.

Withholding, on the present occasion, all further observations relative to the palace baths, let us now make an examination of the moneys expended by the *reformers* for *furniture.* You will recollect, Mr. Chairman, that I presented to the committee, in the early part of my remarks, a list of the various appropriations made by Congress since the retirement of John Q. Adams, "for *alterations* and *repairs* of the President's *House*," planting trees, improving grounds, &c. These appropriations amounted, altogether, to the sum of $88,722 58. I will now, sir, offer to the committee a similar list of appropriations, during the same period, for *furniture* for the President's House.

Act of 3d March, 1829. For furnishing the President's House under the direction of the President	$14,000 00
Act of 3d March, 1831. For furniture and repairs of furniture	$5,000 00
Act of 3d March, 1833. Furnishing President's House, in addition to proceeds of such decayed furniture as he may direct to be sold	$20,000 00
Act of 30th June, 1834. "For COMPLETING *the furniture of the President's House*"	$6,000 00
Act of 3d March, 1837. For furniture of the President's House	$20,000 00

To these appropriations may be added the proceeds, as before stated, made by the sale of decayed and unfashionable furniture, $3,889 40, and we have the gross sum of SEVENTY THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND EIGHTY DOLLARS AND FORTY CENTS, expended by the *reformers* for *furniture for* the President's House. And this, too sir, after the *reformers* had themselves contended and insisted that the President's House had been furnished by John Q. Adams in a style of "regal magnificence." But let us look a little closer at the matter. By the 14th clause of the 1st section of the act of 30th June, 1834, six thousand dollars were appropriated "for COMPLETING *the furniture of the President's House.*" The *furniture* was therefore *complete* after the expenditure of this $6,000. Now, Mr. Chairman can you tell me how it came to pass that Mr. Van Buren expended $24,127 98 on the palace furniture during the summer and autumn of 1837? The last sum ($24,127 98) consists of $20,000 appropriated by the act of 3d of March, 1837, and $4,127 98, the amount of the five bills already read, for what are denominated "*repairs and alterations.*" Is it to be credited that the reformers have destroyed, in the short space of three years, furniture worth $24,127 98? About $8,000 annually wasted; a larger sum by $2,000, than has been invested in the furniture of the princely mansion on the north side of Franklin square, and immediately opposite the palace. If an expenditure of $6,000 is sufficient to provide appropriate and suitable furniture for the most elegant private mansion in the city of Washington, what will the plain republican *farmers* of the country say to the expenditure of $70,680 40 by the *reformers in completing* the furniture of the President's House, which was crowded with the richest furniture on the globe at the time the *reformers* came into possession?

The President's House from the time of its destruction in 1814, was not refinished and occupied until September, 1817. It was then taken possession of by Mr. Monroe. The furniture in the former building had been destroyed with it, and the little that had been purchased afterwards for the accommodation of President Madison, in the house which had been rented for him, (the eastern end of the seven buildings,) was only second handed furniture, and of trifling value; there was not a carpet in the house, the floor having been covered with blue and green baize, which was entirely worn out; indeed, it is said that there was not a single article of furniture used by Mr. Madison suited to the new building.—Mr. Monroe, however, had considerable furniture, of good quality, most of which he had procured abroad as American Minister, and the residue for his accommodation as Secretary of State. This furniture, including a small service of plate, be placed in the President's House, at a valuation (9,071 22½) fixed upon it by two of the most respectable citizens of the District. About the same period, an order, *limited in amount to twelve thousand dollars*, was transmitted by Mr. Monroe, to the Messrs. Russell and La Farge at Havre, with instructions to procure some articles of furniture, "strong, massive, and durable, to be manufactured for the rooms for which they were respectively intended. These gentlemen, acting under the erroneous impression that the house of the President was to be furnished in the style of a *king's palace*, deviated greatly from the instructions of Mr. Monroe, not only in the richness and splendor of the articles purchased, but actually ran up their bills to 92,085 85 francs, or $18,417 17, being $6,417 17 higher than the extent of the order which they had received. All this splendid French furniture was forthwith shipped to America, and Congress subsequently granted the necessary appropriation to cover the deficit. Although Mr. Monroe was somewhat unfortunate in the selection of his agents, he was little to blame in the whole affair; for many of the articles deemed proper for the President's House could not at that day have been procured in the United States; and, besides, the statute which directs, "that all furniture purchased for the President's House shall be, as far as practicable, of American or domestic manufacture" was not enacted until May 22, 1836. The furniture of the President's House was further increased by the purchase of articles in Philadelphia and other Atlantic cities, from time to time, during the administration of Mr. Monroe, amounting to $22,511 60½. The entire sum, therefore, invested in furniture by him was $50,000, viz.

Private furniture, appraised at	$9,071 22½
Bought in France	18,417 17
Purchased in Philadelphia, &c.	22,511 60½
	$50,000 00

This sum was paid by three several appropriation bills passed by Congress, to wit:

March 3, 1817, for	$22,000
April 20, 1818, for	20,000
April 20, 1818, for deficiency	10,000

To the rich stock bought by Mr. Monroe, there was added during the administration of John Q. Adams other furniture, including a service of plate, taken from Mr. Crawford at the time he left Washington, upon retiring from the head of the Treasury Department; all of which amounted to the sum of $20,000, and for which Congress had granted the necessary appropriations, viz:

February 23, 1825,	$14,000
March 3, 1827,	6,000

The entire cost, therefore, of the furniture in the President's House on the day the *reformers* took possession was precisely $70,000. But all the fine things which had been gathered into the palace by Monroe and Adams *were not grand enough for our reformers*; they must be provided with huge barn-door size mantel and pier mirrors, in golden frames, magnificent cut-glass chandeliers, royal and imperial Wiltons, Italian gold slab pier tables, golden stars, golden rays, Turkish divans, French comfortables, foreign cut wine coolers, barrel shape flute decanters, with cone stoppers, and one hundred dollar artificial flowers.—Our *reformers* would not be satisfied without the dulcet notes of the "*rosewood piano forte*," (octaves;) nor enjoy their French cookery without the zest of a *golden spoon.* Oh! how they longed after the genuine democratic gold and silver service of the RUSSIAN BARON, "*le General Baron de Tuyll.*" Hence our *reformers* have expended seventy thousand six hundred and eighty dollars and forty cents to purchase all these locofoco baubles. The *furniture*, therefore, at the present time, in the President's palace, cost the people the sum of $140,680 40. What, sir, will the plain *farmers* of the country say—what will our industrious and frugal mechanics say—what will the poor daily laborers say about the expenditure of $140,680 40 in providing *furniture for one house*?—and *such furniture!* Is there a locofoco within this Hall of the people's Representatives who will justify this extravagance?—If there be, I denounce him as the tool of the Executive. The plain, republican citizens of the United States will not excuse Martin Van Buren for paying for a bunch of artificial flowers to adorn his table a larger sum than the *yearly wages* of a poor hireling; ay, sir, more than the annual pension granted by the nation to the brave and heroic soldier who endured the seven years' toil of our Revolutionary struggle.

Immediately after the installation at New York in 1789 of General Washington as President under the new constitution, he took possession of the house in Pearl street, in which the President of the Old Congress had resided. After the removal of the seat of Government to Philadelphia, President Washington lived in a house in market street, in that city, which had been leased by Robert Morris to the Government at an annual rent of $3,000. The rents and all the other expenses of the President's establishment were paid out of the Treasury, *but Gen. Washington received no pay whatever for his services.* On the contrary, he considered he was in duty bound to relinquish to the people of the United States two hundred thousand dollars, the amount of his salary for eight years' services as President, in consideration of the rents and other expenditures incurred by the nation in maintaining his establishment while in their service. How does the conduct of George Washington contrast on this subject with that of Martin Van Buren? Washington and Van Buren! Bless my soul, what a falling off! (Loud laughter.) Yes. What a fall was there, my countrymen! Then you, and I, and all of us fell down. After looking back down the long line of illustrious worthies who have occupied the Presidential chair in this country, is it not enough to make the heart of a patriot bleed, and to cover his cheek with blushes to see in what that illustrious line ends! What has Martin Van Buren ever done? Who can tell me? I can inform you, sir; he has not only taken *twenty five thousand dollars* in *gold and silver* for his annual salary, but he has compelled the people to pay for HEMMING HIS DISH RAGS into the bargain. Why, sir, he knows no more of the honorable and high minded feelings of the patriot than he does of the hardships of a soldier. I think I can tell about all he knows upon that subject; and it is expressed in the nightly prayer of an Irishman impressed as a marine: "God be thanked that I never killed any body, and that nobody never killed me! God bless the world, and huzza for the navy!" [Loud laughter.] I do not see why it is that such a nation as this should ever have so much of so small a pattern of a man. He never originated any thing to benefit his country; he never fought to secure her glory; he has done nothing but plot to elevate himself; and yet here are we all thrown into turmoil about one little man, as if he was a hero or a statesman—as if, in the hour of his country's extremity, he had been the first to face her foes and present his body to their bullets, and, when her danger was past, had retired, like another Cincinnatus, to his plough, and had shone yet more in all the peaceful virtues of private life than he had before shone in the field. Placed by the side of Harrison, what is he? and what has he done? Let him read General Harrison's letter to Bolivar, when that pure-minded patriot pointed out to the great Liberator the path of true glory and immortal fame, recommending him to take Washington for his model, and to become, like him, the father of his country. This would have sent him down to posterity with a shining brow. My soul rejoices that we are at last going to have a President something like the Father of the Revolution. Why did the American people advance General Washington to the Presidency? Because he had been the Father of his Country, living and acting only for her. Why did they then choose the elder Adams? Because he had been the eloquent defender of independence; because his living words had stirred the fire and blood in the hearts of his countrymen, and had inspired them to do and die in the cause of freedom. Why did they make Jefferson their Chief Magistrate? Because he had been the eloquent writer of the Declaration of Independence. And why Madison?—Because he had been the able, the profound expounder of the constitution. Why Monroe? Because he was the last of that band of worthies who had shed their blood in our revolutionary struggle. With him ended the revolutionary race. Why had they then appointed John Q. Adams? Because of his long diplomatic experience, his known political wisdom. Why Jackson? Let New Orleans answer. And why Martin Van Buren? Echo answers, why? It is true he put on General Jackson's coat, and drew on his heavy military boots, and tried to straddle into his footsteps, and that is about all.

I had a mind to turn the attention of this committee to a description of Martin Van Buren, by his loving friend and cousin, Alexander H. Everett, of Massachusetts, but I will not do it—the man is small enough already. Let his friends here point out any one act he ever did to benefit his country—let them lay their finger on one single bright page in her annals which has ever been illuminated by deed of his. When we would talk of Harrison, we can say, and say truly, to all the people of the North-west: he was a father to your country.—He saved it from a savage foe. He made all the Indian treaties by which you hold your lands in peace, and he procured the improvement and well being of all the settlements after he had first rendered them secure. Under his government there was no Indian war, like the contest in Florida, hatched in fraud and prosecuted in reckless improvidence. The Indians themselves admitted the fairness and equity of all his proceedings. They could rely on his word, they trusted his sincerity; no army was there to march to remove them from the lands they had sold to the white man; they retired voluntarily and peacefully. But how is it now? You cannot negotiate a single Indian treaty, but what your democratic commissioners turn out to be such fraudulent rascals that the Indians all complain they are cheated, and being themselves, for the most part, men of uprightness and integrity, they become indignant at the wrong, and set your power at defiance.—What was the history of your Creek war? How did it originate, and were you not obliged to remove the Cherokees by the bayonet, thus compelling them to observe a treaty they had never made? Is there not at this hour a storm brewing amongst the Winnebagoes in the Northwest, because, like the Seminoles, they were cheated in a treaty? It will not do to saddle the blame of the wars upon the Indians, and, when charged with all the millions you have spent, to say: we cannot help it—it is not our fault. You could have helped it, and it is your fault. Your own abominable frauds and oppressions were the cause of the war, and you are justly chargeable with every dollar it cost the people.

But, sir, I must come back for the present to the "*old grudge*," the expenditure for the palace. On the 2d of March, 1797, Congress passed an act directing "decayed, out of repair, or unfit for use" furniture to be sold, and the proceeds, of sale, and so much of a sum as the President may judge necessary, not exceeding $14,000, to be invested in new furniture for the use of the President, (the elder Adams.) In December, 1800, the Government was removed to its permanent seat at Washington, but before its removal, viz., the 24th of April, 1800, the sum of $15,000 had been granted to provide "furniture for the house erected in Washington for the President, to be expended by the heads of State, Treasury, War, and Navy." The furniture was subsequently increased by three several appropriations of $14,000 each by acts passed 3d March, 1805, 2d March, 1809, and 26th July, 1814, respectively. There had, therefore been expended on the furniture of the President's House from the time of its first occupancy in December, 1800, up to the period of its destruction by the British army, $37,000.

I shall not descend to the basement story of the palace, and remark upon the furniture which appertains to the numerous rooms provided for the stewards, cooks, and other servants, but content myself with the single declaration, that all the arragements upon the basement story are in exact harmony with the style and magnificence displayed in the other stories of the palace.

I have heard many improvements suggested by court favorites as proper for the interior of the palace, amongst which are the following: 1st, a library of *gilt bound* books; 2d, a cabinet or museum of medals, coins, gems, minerals, shells, plants, insects, worms, fishes, birds, and beasts; 3d, a suit of rooms garnished with paintings by Titian, Rubens, Rembrandt, Raffaelle, Salvator Rosa, Vandyke, Leonardo da Vinci, Carlo Dolci, Pompeio Battoni, Andrea Sacchi, and

"Correggio's Magdalen and Night,
The matron of the Chair,
Guido's fleet coursers in their flight,
And Claudes at least a pair."

These paintings would form a beautiful contrast with the charming *French prints* now understood to be within or *near* the palace. All these improvements would, of course, be properly chargeable under the head of "*Alterations and repairs* of the President's *house.*" Other "*alterations and repairs* of the President's *house*" have doubtless been mooted, but with more abundant caution; these consist in the erection of a *throne* and the purchase of a *crown, diadem*, sceptre, and royal jewels. The *pro* and *con* arguments in regard to these *alterations and repairs* readily suggest themselves. On the one side, it may be contended that the introduction of these palace appendages might alarm the democracy; that, at most, they are but the *empty ensigns* of royalty; and that, at all events, it will be best not to agitate the matter until the sub-Treasury system shall be firmly established, and the projected law for raising a standing army of 200,000 men shall be fully enacted. On the other hand, it may with great propriety be alleged that, as we already have the palace, with its tabourets and other splendid regalia, palace grounds, palace gardens, grand levees, state banquets, Court ceremonials, Court costumes, stalls for the royal steeds, and royal revenues, we should not hesitate about a *throne*, which according to the definition of Napoleon Bonaparte, is "*six planchis de sapin et un tapis de velours*"—or SIX PINE PLANKS AND A VELVET CARPET. Why refuse a *crown*, which is merely a broad ring of gold, with diamonds and precious stones set in ouches, the ring being attached to a velvet gold-embroidered cap, terminating on the top with a golden ball or cone?—Why deny a *diadem*, or richly variegated riband, forming the border of a velvet cap garnished with gold tufts and tassels?—Why reject a sceptre, or stick thirty inches in length, and lackered with golden varnish? And, as to the royal jewels, they can doubtless be easily procured, under the excellent counsel of the *twenty two Kings*, whose good wishes have heretofore been manifested in recommending to the favorable consideration of Mr. Van Buren the INDEPENDENT TREASURY. Moreover, there is not a letter, or syllable, or word, or clause, or section, or article, found in the Constitution which forbids the introduction of these regalia; then why hesitate? Will not the pseudo democracy be better pleased with a *President* who possesses not only the power, but is also covered with the trappings of royalty? Cæsar was omnipotent at Rome with the plain title of *Consul*; Cromwell, with the simple name of *Protector*, controlled all the power of England; *Consul* Bonaparte was as absolute and despotic as the *Emperor* Napoleon.

Sir, I am unwilling to grant the appropriation of $3,665 in the bill under consideration "for *alterations and repairs* of the President's *house*," because the money may be expended in the erection of a *throne* within the "Blue Elliptical Saloon," and for the purchase of a *crown, diadem, sceptre*, and *royal jewels*, with as little impropriety as former appropriations "for *alterations and repairs* of the President's *house*" have been expended; and because, after these regalia shall have been prepared, it will not be very inconvenient for *President* Van Buren to exchange his splendid Spanish cloak for a royal stole, and, having placed the crown upon his head, the diadem on his brow, and bedecked his person with the royal jewels, with the lackered sceptre in his hand, take his seat on that throne.—And thus this democratic *President*, although deprived of the *title* of royalty, will be invested, not only with its *prerogatives*, but with its *trappings* also.

If, sir, it is inexpedient in these hard times to appropriate the money of the People for opening and improving harbors, for erecting light-houses, for constructing roads and canals, for improving the navigation of rivers, or completing the Cumberland road, and for other objects of real utility, I think the times are too hard to apply the cash of the People "for *alterations and repairs*" of the President's palace. I believe that the individual who now occupies that mansion might suggest such "*alterations and repairs*" as would not meet the views of the gentleman who will occupy it on the 4th of March next; and, as the building is in excellent condition—as it is as splendid as the palace of the Autocrat of all the Russias, and as richly adorned as the grandest oriental mansion, I think the present occupant might be content with it, particularly as the furniture, since the accession of General Jackson, has cost the People of the United States no less a sum than $70,680, and the palace grounds and gardens, during the same period, the additional sum of $88,722 58. This, one would think, might, at all events, be sufficient to satisfy a plain, frugal, economical, hard-handed democrat. But, whether he shall be satisfied or not, I hope the committee will not pass the bill in its present shape: for I do not think the People want any more *slippery elms* on the President's grounds—they had rather see *a good row of buckeyes.*

Sir, I have been controlled in the remarks which I have deemed it my duty to submit in relation to the President's palace by the same motives and principles which governed the Jackson party, of which I was an ardent supporter, during the administration of John Q. Adams. You will doubtless recollect that the Jackson party at that day, both in and out of Congress, went into the investigation of the palace concerns most thoroughly. On the 3d of March, 1825, the following joint resolution was adopted by the two Houses:

"*Resolved, &c.*, That the Commissioner of the Public Buildings be, and he is hereby authorized and directed TO TAKE AN INVENTORY OF THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE, at such time as may be convenient to the President, and to deliver a copy thereof to the President elect, and one copy to each House of Congress."

In pursuance of this resolution, a schedule of all the furniture of the President's House, including the articles in the bed-chambers and kitchen, was reported to Congress on the 5th of December, 1825. Subsequently, (8th February, 1826,) the House of Representatives, through its committee, requested the then President to communicate in what manner the last appropriation for furniture for the President's House had been expended. After the information had been obtained, the committee made a report to the House, viz: 17th March, 1826, to which they not only annexed a memorandum of all the table linens, sheets, pillow cases, chamber towels, &c. in the palace, but also a list of all the articles purchased by Mr. Adams from the 10th of March, 1825, till January, 1826. Embraced in the list were the following items:

"1825.	May 26.	Legare Kervand, *bil. hard table*	$50 00
"	June 6.	Littlejohn for *cues*	5 00
"	Dec. 29.	B. F. Pomeroy, *bil. hard balls*	6 00
1826.	Jan. 1.	P. Thompson chessmen	$3 50
			$84 50

Who does not remember the indignant bursts of eloquence that were then launched forth within this Hall against gambling, waste of time, neglect of public business, extravagance, &c. &c.? With what commendable piety and holy zeal did the leading champions of retrenchment and reform at that day exhort all devout Christians to open their eyes and lend their ears to a full and thorough examination of these subjects! I have before me, sir, a speech on this subject delivered on the 4th of February, 1828, by the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN on Mr. CHILTON'S resolution *to retrench the expenditures* of the General Government, in which he elaborately discusses the merits of this *enormous* expenditure, and shows exceeding great regard for "the scruples of the pious" in regard to the purchase with the public money of instruments for amusement; an example of wastefulness and extravagance which he appears to have apprehended "must have a powerful and extensive influence upon *the morals of the youth of our country.*"

It turned out, indeed, in the end, that *Mr.* Adams had really paid for the billiard table, &c. out of his own pocket. But no matter the Jackson party in Congress continued to denounce the purchase of the *billiard table, balls, cues*, and *chessmen.*—These were the articles of palace furniture upon which *we Jackson men* arraigned the administration of *Mr.* Adams before the country. These articles of extravagance amounted to $84 50. We were afraid to pay for a *billiard table* for the President to spend his precious time at, because he had so many important duties to perform. The arguments used at that time will tingle in the ears of the old Jackson men when they shall discover what is the fact, that two hundred dollars have been paid for boot money on the exchange of a MAHOGANY *piano forte* for one constructed of ROSEWOOD, and that the very reformers who made such an everlasting din about the price of a *billiard table*, have expended more than seventy thousand dollars of the people's cash for nine feet mirrors, gold knives, forks, spoons, rays, stars, &c., not omitting, however the bills for HEMMING Mr. Van Buren's DISH RAGS and STRAINER CLOTHS, and for GRINDING his servant's knives.

THE RULING PASSION;
Or, the "Democrat of the Palace," in early life.

The Editor of the Albany (N. Y.) Evening Journal, in a late number of that paper, gives the following anecdote of Martin Van Buren, and a Kinderhook Shoemaker. It will be seen from this reminiscence, no doubt faithfully related, that Mr. Van Buren was, at heart, as much of a democrat and friend of the workingmen, thirty years ago, as he is now, while sporting an English coach, and the occupant of a gorgeously furnished palace! Mr. Weed, the editor of the Journal, who is himself a mechanic and workingman says:

"In the summer of 1811 we were an apprentice in the office of "The Lynx," a newspaper printed in Onondago Hollow by Thomas Crittenden Fay. Among the village politicians was a journeyman shoemaker of the name of Brown, who had worked at Kinderhook long enough to imbibe a high opinion of Martin Van Buren, who, in his estimation, was the beau ideal of republicanism and eloquence. Brown talked so much and so warmly of his Kinderhook friend, that we became to regard him with equal admiration. The printing office and the shoemaker's shop were in the same building. One afternoon, while sitting by our oracle, who was "waxing his end," the stage drove past, and Brown to his inexpressible delight, espied Mr. Van Buren among the passengers! He was in ecstacies. The strap and lapstone were thrown aside, and having performed his ablutions, the warm hearted shoemaker hastened to the stage house (kept by John Adams) to interchange greetings with his friend.—We, anxious to see a republican whom we had been taught to admire, walked respectfully along on the opposite side of the street. Mr. Van Buren was strutting with a peacock's air and plumage on the piazza.—Brown approached Mr. Van Buren eagerly, took his hand and gave it a hearty shake before he discovered that the great man had forgotten him! Why, sir, my name is Brown. I am your old associate and friend. We have passed many days and nights together. You cannot have forgotten me!" but he had forgotten him; and after a few embarrassed inquiries and artificial replies, the repulsed friend walked off pained and mortified to see a professing Republican play the practical Aristocrat. The poor journeyman shoemaker spoke no more of "Martin Van Buren," and in a few days afterwards, picked up his "kit" and with a wounded spirit "tramped" out of the village.

"We have a distinct recollection of Van Buren's looks and manners on that occasion. They were supercilious and foppish. He was the same coxcomb and dandy then that he is now. We hated and despised him then for thus heartlessly insulting an humble, but honest admirer and friend, and all that we have seen and known of him since, has led us to hate and despise him still more."

A COMMON CASE.

A Western farmer has just related to us the following facts:

Four years ago, he borrowed of a friend in the Eastern part [illegible] York one thousand dollars to improve a new and large wheat farm in Michigan. His farm, before clear from an incumbrance, was mortgaged to secure the payment of the money borrowed to make it productive, and after the expenditure of $1,000 and a good deal of hard labor in making the needful improvements, it was thought to be well worth $4,000. For the first two years 35 bushels of wheat annually paid the interest. Then it took 70 bushels, and this year it cost him 100 bushels to pay $70 interest, and the principal has become due. At the present prices of agricultural products in the interior of Michigan, the cultivators of the soil cannot realize enough from their crops to cover the first cost of production, consequently they get no profit on their laborious business. Hence no moneyed man wishes to invest his capital in improved farms.—The person who loaned the $1,000 wants it for other purposes, and the unfortunate borrower is in a fair way to lose the savings of his whole life of honest industry.—*Buffalo Com. Adv.*

The subjoined extract from the Nashville Whig gives the substance of Mr. Clay's Speech at the great Nashville Convention:

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH.

Mr. Clay was called for with an enthusiasm which seemed to contain no bounds, and when he came forward with those characteristic smiles playing all over his remarkable countenance, the air was rent with nine such cheers as it has seldom fallen to the lot of any man to receive. When these had subsided, he commenced somewhat as follows:

Mr. President—Gentlemen of the Convention—Ladies—Friends and Fellow-Citizens: This day may be likened to the glorious and genial sun that now shines upon us. Clouds are occasionally flitting over it and obscuring for the moment its beaming rays, but truth will break through the midst and shines the brighter for having been for a time obscured. By November next, the dark clouds which have been lowering above the political horizon will all disappear. I congratulate this vast multitude upon the glorious prospect before us.

This, said Mr. Clay, is a Convention of the People, and he asked if he might not, without arrogance, revert to the cause of his appearing before them. During the arduous contest in which he had been long engaged, occasional clouds lowered about him, but conscious of the correctness of his motives, of the purity of his intentions, he had stood out from the beginning dauntless, erect and undismayed.

Had he visited Tennessee during the campaign to which he had alluded, he would have disabused the public mind in relation to the charges which were made against him. In giving his vote in 1825, for Mr. John Q. Adams, he obeyed the wishes of his constituents. It had been charged that he did not do this, but the charge was unfounded. It was true that the Legislature of Kentucky at the time made a request that he should give a different vote, but that body, in making the request, went beyond its province; it had no right to interfere in the matter; the right belonged exclusively to his constituents in the counties of Fayette, Woodford and Jessamine. Each of these counties sustained, approved and ratified his conduct at the time, and neither of them has ever to this day revoked or annulled that approbation. With respect to his motives for the course he pursued, he had nothing on this occasion to offer. Those motives were known to and would be adjudged by his God. He never for a moment doubted that the day would come when justice would be done him. Yes, he never doubted that brave, generous, patriotic Tennesseans would be among the first to do him justice. This he felt they had done. The welcome with which he was greeted on his arrival—the procession—the banners—and last, though not least, the many bright eyes that beamed, and the handkerchiefs that waved on the occasion—all spoke to him a language of true and heartfelt welcome, as grateful as it was flattering to his feelings.

It was true that he had some reluctance, some misgivings, about making this visit at this time, which grew out of a supposition that his motives might be misconstrued.—The relations which had for a long time existed between himself and the illustrious Captain in this neighborhood were well understood. He feared, if he accepted the invitation to make the visit now, that it might be thought by some that his motives were less patriotic than sinister or selfish. But he assured that great assemblage that towards that illustrious individual—their fellow-citizen and their friend, he cherished, he possessed no unkind feelings. He was a great chieftain—he had fought well and bravely for his country—he hoped he would live long and enjoy much happiness, and when he departed from this fleeting vale of tears, that he would enter into the abode of the just, made perfect.

Mr. Clay said that in addressing an assembly of so many thousands as he saw around him, when so many topics were crowding into the mind, he was at a loss to select a theme. Shall I, he asked, dwell upon a ruined currency—upon the prostration of business—the stagnation of trade—and the destruction of commerce? Or shall I speak of the wasteful extravagance of the present powers that be?

Mr. Clay said that a paper had just been put into his hands, which he had never seen before, that represented in the form of a pyramid, the expenditures of the last three Administrations. He held it up to view and explained its meaning. He read some of the items of expenditure under the present Administration, which is so characteristically economical, and contrasted them with expenditures, under the same heads, made by the Administration of J. Q. Adams—an administration whose extravagance so shocked the sensibilities of the whole nation!

But Mr. Clay said, this was not one of the themes he had selected to address the audience upon. He had thought to refer to, among other things, some of the very extraordinary doctrines now advanced by those who profess to entertain the greatest veneration and regard for the State Rights doctrines. In this connection, he brought up the ridiculous manœuvre, in the United States Senate, at the late session, on the subject of the debts of the several States. A long Report was made that the General Government would not assume the payment of those debts—a thing that nobody ever dreamed of! This Report, of which an extraordinary number of copies was ordered to be printed for circulation, was drawn up, said Mr. Clay, by your fellow citizen and an old acquaintance of mine. And one of the pleasures which I promised myself, in making this visit to your beautiful town, was to meet and talk over matters with him. But on my inquiry for him, I learned that he was in East Tennessee, making speeches in favor of the present Administration! Ah, said I, at his old occupation defending criminals! [The manner in which this was said, surpasses description. Those only who saw it, or who are acquainted with Mr. Clay's gesticulations and style of speaking can imagine any thing approaching the reality.]

But there is this difference, said Mr. Clay, between my distinguished friend's present and past defence of criminals. He is defending great criminals of State, not before a carefully packed jury, but before the free, enlightened, virtuous and patriotic people—and therefore we may well hope that his present defence will not be attended with his hitherto usual success!

Mr. Clay referred to Mr. Van Buren's recommendation, in '37, of a Bankrupt law, bearing exclusively upon State Banks, as an evidence of his regard for State Rights, and mirrored forth the evils of such a law.

He reverted to the progress of the Sub-Treasury bill through its several stages, and descanted upon the manner in which it was finally got first through the Senate and then the House, with great ability and eloquence—in which connection he gave a clear and succinct account of the manner, and for what cause New Jersey was so disgracefully disfranchised.

Mr. Clay said the party in power profess to be Democrats *par excellence!* Among all their usurpations he knew of none more absurd than the usurpation of this name.—He professed himself to be a true Democrat. He learned his Democracy in the school of '98 and 99. It was very different, he confessed from the Democracy taught now a-days in high places. It did not say, in the language of the motto upon the Bedford County Banner, which he just read: "The People expect too much from the Government"—"Let the Government take care of itself and the People of themselves"—No! the Democracy that he had learned was the reverse of this language of the present Democratic President. But the new Democracy does not stop here. It asks for allegiance to the powers that be. The Democracy of Jefferson asked a candidate for office if he was capable, and honest, and would support the Constitution. But the new Democracy asks very different questions. It asks, how many votes can you bring to the polls? What's your influence?—Are you boisterous partizans? It also holds out inducements, or bribes, which Jefferson's Democracy did not. It says, if you labor in my cause and the People reject you, I will take care that your reward shall be certain. He instanced the appointment of Mr. Grundy, and then referred to the appointment of J. M. Niles, as Post Master General, who not 4 months ago was rejected by the People by 1,500 votes. To be thus beaten, was a sure passport to an Executive office. By the bye, he said the office conferred upon Mr. Niles was not a very enviable one, for he had to take a seat previously occupied by a creature than whom a more despicable creeping reptile could not be named. His fellow-citizens, he presumed, would know to whom he alluded.

Mr. Clay here dwelt for some minutes upon the immoral tendency to which such a course of administration, as he had been alluding to, would lead. But he trusted it would be checked—that the great physician, the Ballot Box, was near at hand, and that by November the disease would be met by an effective and most salutary remedy. When before had such a state of things as now exists been known? When before such a disregard of obligations? When before have 64 out of 67 Land Officers proved defaulters? When before have defaulters not only been retained in office after their defalcations were known, but absolutely re-appointed? He referred to the appointment of Mr. Livingston as Secretary of State at a time when he was a defaulter, but said he presumed the President did not reflect sufficiently upon the tendency such an appointment would have. He referred to the Moore and Letcher case, and to the appointment of Hocker to the best office in the country for his services in that dark transaction. He had heard that Hocker had since proved a defaulter.

Mr. Clay said he would like to address himself directly to the Democrats within the sound of his voice. He wished to address them not as enemies, but as brothers, as men equally patriotic and equally devoted with the Whigs, to the best interests of the country. We differ, said he, but upon what subject do men not differ? Have all your hopes been realized in regard to the administration of the government? Have the pledges that were made you, been fulfilled? Take, for example, the one term of the Presidency. Did not the great Captain promise you that one term was enough for a President to serve? Was it carried out? How was the promise not to appoint members of Congress to office, carried out?—How was the promise to reduce the extravagant expenditures, fulfilled? What principle was carried out? what promise kept? what pledge redeemed? Is there an Administration man in this vast assemblage that will answer, shouted the Kentucky orator in the loudest tones of his musical voice!

Mr. Clay said he had called the present a vast assemblage, and he would take that occasion to declare that there were more people and more banners there than there were at the great Baltimore Convention. And why are there so many people here, coming together from almost every State in the Union?

Mr. Clay said he claimed to be a Democrat in the true sense of the word—a Democrat ready to stand by or die for his country. He referred to the great contest now going on, and asked that nothing should be done to the injury of our opponents. All, he said, were interested alike—all were on board the great ship of State—all were alike interested in the success of the voyage.—But there were exceptions to the general rule; there were beings in the lead of the party who could not be hung too high—beings who set all the baser passions of men at work—and labor constantly and solely for no good. There was another class—the boisterous office holders, the Prætorian band, the Palace Slaves—he was about to say of Martin Van Buren! But then to call such a man a King over such a people as this great concourse! oh, he would not so insult them!

Mr. Clay, in conclusion, addressed the Tennesseeans particularly. He reverted to the position of Tennessee and Kentucky.—They stood side by side—their sons fought side by side at New Orleans. Tennesseeans now fight another and a different kind of battle. But they are fighting now as then a band of mercenaries, the cohorts of power. They are fighting a band of office holders, who call Gen. Harrison a coward, an imbecile, an old woman!

Yes, Gen. Harrison is a coward—but he fought more battles than any other General during the last war, and never sustained a defeat. He is no statesman—and yet he has filled more civil offices of trust and importance than almost any other man in the Union!

A man in the crowd here cried out, "Tell us of Van Buren's battles!"

Ah! said Mr. Clay, I will have to use my colleague's language and tell you of Mr. Van Buren's *three* great battles! He says that he fought General Commerce and conquered him—that he fought General Currency and conquered him—and that with his Cuba Allies, he fought the Seminoles and got conquered!

Mr. Clay referred, with great good humor, to the 17,000 Whig majority of Kentucky, and asked if generous, chivalric Tennessee would not enter the lists of competition with her? He doubted not she would make a gallant effort not only to run up alongside, but to come out ahead of her!

THE "COALITION" AND ITS FRUITS.

When Mr. Calhoun abandoned his principles and coalesced with those whom his organs had described as "Rogues and Royalists," his friends predicted that his influence would unite the whole South in the support of Mr. Van Buren. We have now an opportunity of testing their sagacity in judging of the extent of his popularity!—Of the few members of Congress whom he seduced to follow him in his unprincipled apostacy, Mr. Fisher of North Carolina was one, Mr. Lewis of Alabama another. Van Burenism has been beaten 3,300 votes in Fisher's district, and 700 in Mr. Lewis's, where Mr. Lewis has been omnipotent!—A short time will still farther illustrate the abhorrence in which that Coalition is held, by consigning the three Georgia members who deserted with Mr. Calhoun, to defeat and retirement! How much more clear sighted are the mass of the People and how much firmer to principle, than trading politicians are willing to suppose them.

We foretold that the consequences of the unrighteous coalition between Mr. Calhoun and the "Rogues and Royalists," as his friends denounced them, would be a millstone around his neck—that he had no popularity out of South Carolina, and so far from it, was universally regarded with the deepest suspicion of being devoured by a most unruly ambition and of squaring all his movements with an eye to its gratification—and we, while still unwilling to surrender the confidence, the unbounded confidence, that we once reposed in Mr. Calhoun, implored him not to unite his fate with a man who only sought his alliance for the few votes he could transfer in Congress, and who would not assist him to the Presidency if he could, and could not if he would. Our files of last winter and spring contain ample evidence of what we say.—The progress of events is confirming all our predictions. Mr. Calhoun out of S. Carolina, has been a dead weight upon Mr. Van Buren. His nullification, his mutations, his coalition with men whom publicly and privately, he assailed for years as unprincipled, as public enemies, whom he even refused to recognize as gentlemen, these have made Mr. Calhoun, so unacceptable, that his alliance, instead of being profitable to Mr. Van Buren, would have proved dangerous to the popularity of Gen. Washington himself. As to any help that Mr. Van Buren can extend to Mr. Calhoun, (for the realization of his Presidential visions, "the arbiter of others' fates, is now a suppliant for his own!" In a few months, the lever of Executive patronage will be struck from his hand, and he himself reduced to the ranks of citizenship. When he ceases to have 60,000 offices to bestow, and millions of money to distribute in salaries, jobs and contracts, his strength will be as effectually gone, as Samson's when Delilah's scissors had been applied to his hair. He has nothing to fall back upon, and is precisely the last man in the Union except Mr. Calhoun himself, who can hereafter attain to a national influence or transfer it to another.

Among the numerous causes of rejoicing which the election of Gen. Harrison suggests to the patriotic mind, is the resurrection of the Constitution, the restoration of prosperity, and the suppression of the office-holding faction, who have profanely aimed to establish their supremacy on the ruins of public liberty, not the least considerable is the defeat of the ends and objects of the flagitious coalition of Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Calhoun—of the Nullifiers and Proclamationists. It is impossible to look into men's bosoms to learn their motives; but inferring those motives from their acts, it is equally impossible not to believe that that extraordinary alliance was a regular BARGAIN, of which the Presidency was the subject, and which the American people were to be used as puppets to accomplish and consummate. Mr. Calhoun had at his disposal votes enough to give the Administration a majority in the House—Mr. Van Buren *might* be able to hand down the *succession* to Mr. Calhoun. Implacable enmity was immediately converted into the most loving regard and ostentatious "billing and cooing." Of all his supporters, Mr. V. B. found none stauncher than the Calhoun Nullifiers in the House—the Calhoun Nullifiers found the highest favor at the White House! Could the approximation of opinion on a single question, and that merely fiscal, have produced this sudden mutual fondness—have obliterated in a moment the traces of long years of enmity and mutual abuse and crimination—have transmuted the long nursed personal hatred of rivals and enemies, into the most inseparable intimacy and the most confiding attachment?

Let every man ask his own bosom if this is common, or natural, or possible—and let every Patriot rejoice that a coalition, which was conceived and consummated in the design of bartering away the Chief Magistracy of a free people has been shivered to atoms, and the parties to the unholy compact not merely defeated in their purpose, but exposed to scorn, and made monuments and beacons to the ambitious spirits who may here after presume to traffic in the honors and dignities of the Republic.—*Rich. Whig.*

MORE INDIAN MURDERS.

Savannah Aug. 23.—We have been permitted by the kindness of a friend, to lay before our readers the following extract from a letter, dated

Jeffersonton, Ga. Aug. 24, 1840.

The Indians are again on a visit to Camden County, murdering and plundering our frontier settlers, burning their dwellings and destroying their crops. On Wednesday evening, Fort Monica, a deserted U. S. post, to which several neighboring families of whites, consisting of five men and twenty five women and children, had moved for mutual safety, was attacked and four of its occupants killed; viz: a Mrs. Patrick and Mr. Davis and two of his children. Mr. Patrick informs me, that the attack was made about dark. At the fire of the first gun, Mrs. P. who was standing by his side, fell dead; a general discharge from the savages was immediately after given, which killed Davis, and his two children. All of the whites occupied, and were at the time collected in the central building of the post, and the savages were thus enabled to approach within gun shot, under cover of the outer buildings which they fired in secrecy and safety. It appears that the whites, though apprised of the vicinity of the Indians, were completely surprised, having taken none of those precautionary measures to prevent it, which common prudence should have suggested. It was impossible, says my informant, to state the number of the Indians. Twenty were counted by him, marching off in Indian file, from one of the fires at the time of their leaving; but from the number of shots fired and their yells, he thinks their number must have been much larger.

Several deserted dwellings in that neighborhood have been burnt, and the crops of the owners laid waste.

On Saturday night, a large fire was seen from Centreville, in that direction, and it was reported by persons who came in the next morning, to have been the remains of Fort Moniac. The frontier settlers are retreating to Centreville and its vicinity much alarmed.

Gen. Floyd, had previous to the account of these last murders, (of which he could not have heard before last evening or this morning) ordered out Capt. Tracy's command, which had not left yesterday.

Many of the citizens of this neighborhood have left this morning as an independent corps of volunteers, to secure if possible the safe retreat of those settlers, who have not yet come in.

An adequate force at this time, placed under the command of an officer so gallant and indefatigable as Gen. Floyd, would secure our frontier, and compel the enemy to surrender or carry his murderous attacks elsewhere.

FROM MEXICO—THE REVOLUTION ENDED.

By the ship Norma from Havana, we have papers from that city to the 22d of August, containing advices from the Mexican capital to July 29th. Although but one day later than our previous dates, they contain intelligence of considerable importance.

The revolution, it will be remembered, broke out on the morning of the 15th, from which time till the 26th there was more or less fighting between the contending parties nearly every day. It appears, however, that during the whole affair only 80 of the belligerents were killed or wounded, while on the other hand no less than 460 "peaceable inhabitants" shared the same fate.

The first overtures for a compromise were made by the insurgents (under Gen. Urrea,) on the 23d, at the solicitation of the Archbishop and Generals Herrera, Michelena, and Angulo. Commissioners were appointed on both sides, and after long continued conferences, were unable to agree. Fighting was thereupon resumed, and continued, more or less, till the 26th inclusive. In the evening of that day the Archbishop waited on President Bustamente, and entreated him to stop the effusion of blood by granting to the insurgents suitable guarantees for their safety. At eleven o'clock of the same night a Convention was signed by the Commissioners of the contending parties.—*Journal Commerce.*

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

The New Orleans papers of the 30th ult. contain accounts of a regular engagement between the Texas militia and the Comanche Indians on Plumb creek, 5 miles west of Good's on the 12th ult. The Indians were driven from the woods, in which they had taken their position for battle, and routed with the loss of 40 killed, 2 prisoners, and upwards of 200 horses and mules, laden with the plunder of Linnville, and the low country, which they had recently overrun. It was intended to pursue them in the hope of overtaking them before they reached the mountains.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

The Greatest Man.—The greatest man is he who chooses the right with invincible resolution; who resists the sorest temptations from within and from without; who bears the heaviest burdens cheerfully; who is calmest in storms, and most fearless under menaces and frowns; whose reliance on truth, on virtue, on God, is most unfaltering.—*Channing.*

Circular.

Thursday, September 17, 1840.

The People's Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WM. H. HARRISON, of Ohio.

One Presidential Term—the restoration of Public Servants—the safety of the Public Money, and the general good of the PEOPLE.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER, of Virginia.

Whig Electoral Ticket.

1st District. Col. CHARLES McDOWELL, of Burke.
2d " Gen. JAMES WILLIAMSON, of Wilkes.
3d " DAVID RANDOLPH, of Lincoln.
4th " DAVID F. CALDWELL, of Rowan.
5th " JAMES MEBANE, of Caswell.
6th " Hon. ABRAM RENCHER, of Chatham.
7th " JOHN B. KELLY, of Moore.
8th " Dr. JAMES S. SMITH, of Orange.
9th " CHARLES MANLY, of Wake.
10th " Col. WM. L. LONG, of Halifax.
11th " WM. W. CHERRY, of Bertie.
12th " THOMAS F. JONES, of Perquimons.
13th " JOSIAH COLLINS, of Washington.
14th " JAMES W. BATAE, of Carteret.
15th " DANIEL B. BAKER, of New Hanover.

Election the 12th of November.

☞ The Tippecanoe Club will hold its meetings hereafter in Mr. Springs' hotel house.

☞ *Mr. Ogle's Speech.*—We conclude this week Mr. Ogle's Speech, and we think no man who will read it attentively through but must be satisfied of a great waste of "Public Money" in fitting up a house for a "Democratic President" to live in.—Reader, only think that for furnishing the house and putting the grounds in order since the "Reforming and Retrenching Administrations" of Gen. Jackson and Martin Van Buren, has cost the People the sum of $139,402 58. Yet notwithstanding the expenditure of this enormous sum, $3,665 was appropriated last Congress for still further "alterations and repairs" of the President's house. This we should think, was enough to drive every *true friend to an economical government* from the support of such a man as Martin Van Buren, but we are sorry to say that there are many who are ready to justify the President in all he has done—for it is the President that has caused the expenditure to be made and no one else, let them charge it to whom else they please. We are told that Mr. Clinton exonerates the President from all blame. It is true that Mr. Clinton made a Speech in reply to Mr. Ogle, and the Loco Focos seized it with avidity as clearing Mr. Van Buren from all censure. Now, hear what Mr. Clinton says in a letter published after the adjournment of Congress, an extract from which we give below not having the whole letter at hand:

"*Of the purchases* which had been made, I explicitly disclaimed all knowledge, I had neither seen the bills, at that time, nor did I speak of it in any manner refer to them. My remarks were exclusively applied to the *appropriations*, and to the *appropriations* only. It is well known that there is a Committee on *Expenditures*, distinct and independent of the Committee on the Public Buildings, and by the former, and not the latter, all such disbursements as are now spoken of are properly subjects of inquiry and animadversion. And I here distinctly and explicitly declare that, to the character of the purchases of furniture by Mr. Van Buren, between the 4th of March and the 6th of December, 1837, to which the certificate refers, I uttered not a word of remark, for I knew nothing, and before the delivery of Mr. Ogle's speech, I had heard nothing of the articles or the bills, which are the subjects of his comment. When the appropriation was granted under which these purchases were made, I was not chairman of the committee. This was in the second session of the 24th Congress, and my appointment was in the Congress after. I repeat that, since that period, whatever has been asked for, either for the public grounds or the public buildings, in improvements, repairs, or furniture, has come through the usual and formal estimates furnished by the commissioner, with no request made to the committee, directly or indirectly, to my knowledge, from the President. This observation is, at least, due to the independent action of my associates."

☞ *General Jackson and Mr. Clay.*—Our readers are aware that Gen. Jackson has taken in such high dudgeon a part of Mr. Clay's Speech delivered at Nashville, on the 17th ultimo, as to cause the publication we gave last week and which caused a reply from Mr. Clay. Gen. Jackson has made a rejoinder to Mr. Clay, which we are unable to give this week, but we invite attention to the following extract of a letter from the Editor of the Jonesborough Whig, who was present at the Celebration, which will certainly have the effect to open the eyes of some of the warm admirers of the "Greatest and Best:"

"As to what Mr. Clay is reported to have said of Saml. Swartwout, he *did say it*, and in saying so he said nothing but the truth, and the recorded history of the country will bear him out in the declaration. And it is not a little remarkable, that the General has not *denied* but that Swartwout was concerned with Aaron Burr in his treasonable designs against this Government! His answer to the question, whether he did or did not know of Swartwout's association with Burr, is an *insinuation* that Mr. Clay himself was too intimate with Burr in those days! This won't do old man, the history of the country gives you the lie. Swartwout, in those days, and upon the charge of treasonable designs, in connection with Burr, was taken as prisoner, by Gen. Wilkinson, and sent in chains, from New Orleans, round to New York, and there confined to await his trial. Burr was tried at Richmond in Va., and Andrew Jackson was summoned to appear against him as

LOOK AHEAD!

Farmers of America! Look ahead! Will the present system of measures, if continued, ensure you a fair reward for your industry. If you [illegible] to the Presidency, what the next guide by it? Will he promote any one of the great interests upon the success of which the prosperity of the country depends?

PLANTERS AND FARMERS, LOOK AHEAD! Think you that the policy pursued by Mr. VAN BUREN, if persevered in, will tend to furnish to the cultivators of the soil a just reward for their untiring labors? Is it to promote your interests that the price of cotton, tobacco, wheat, flour, wool, and the stalled ox is reduced to one-half of what it was two years ago? Will it benefit you to reduce the prices of what you sell to the standard of prices which prevail in "hard money Governments?"

LABORERS, WORKINGMEN, LOOK AHEAD! Can you gain by the re-election of Martin Van Buren? His doctrine, as put forth and enforced by his party friends, is, that *wages in this country are too high*, that laborers are *too well paid*, that prices should be reduced to an equality with prices in those countries where, by hard labor, men earn from five to eight pence a day.—American freemen, if this be your belief, vote to continue power in the hands of the present Executive.

MECHANICS, LOOK AHEAD! If power be continued in the hands that now wield it, what are *your* prospects? With a deranged currency, prostrate credit, and a wreck of all healthful enterprise, will the promulgation of an edict for the "collection, safe-keeping, and disbursement of the public moneys" call forth the busy hum of industry in our streets, or bring into action the dormant energies of the American artisan?

The GREAT TRUTH evolved by Mr. VAN BUREN in the course of a four years' Administration is, that "the People expect too much of the Government;" and the GREAT MEASURE he has proposed to meet the exigency of embarrassment into which the People have fallen is, to collect, and after his own manner to *keep and pay away* their money. Verily, he has taught them that they have not much to expect from him.

MERCHANTS AND TRADERS, LOOK AHEAD! And if you trade on borrowed capital, beware: Mr. Van Buren follows in the footsteps of him who declared that all such ought to break.

In submitting himself as a candidate for re-election, Mr. Van Buren specially demands the judgment of the country upon his past measures and course of policy.—If these, affecting your interests, have been wise and proper, give him the countenance of your names and the weight of your influence.

MEN OF BUSINESS, IN EVERY DEPARTMENT OF ACTIVE LIFE, LOOK AHEAD! What will be your prospects if the present incumbent be re-elected? Examine the past; reflect. In 1837, when Gen. JACKSON surrendered the Government into the hands of his successor he declared the country to be prosperous and happy. He had, indeed, planted the seeds of that bitter fruit we are now reaping, but it was reserved for him who *followed* to water and mature the plant. The country was then free from debt, business was active, and a general prosperity was admitted to prevail. How is it now? The Government are millions in debt. They denounce paper money and satisfy their creditors with Treasury *notes*. Property of every description is depreciated, industry paralyzed, and business at a stand.

These results grow out of the measures of the Government, and they are but the first-fruits of that policy which Mr. Van Buren is pledged to carry out.

MEN OF BUSINESS, FRIENDS OF YOUR COUNTRY, LOOK AHEAD! and consider seriously the interests which are involved in the event of the contest which is now in progress, and ask yourselves whether they can be promoted by the re-election of Martin Van Buren!—*Nat. Intel.*

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

Gen. B. M. Edney, will address the citizens of Lincoln and Mecklenburg, at Reeves' Springs, in the lower end of Lincoln, on the 1st day of October, on the great political questions which now agitate the public mind.

On the 30th day of October next, David F. Caldwell, Jas. W. Osborne, and W. J. Alexander, Esqrs. together with other distinguished gentlemen, will address the citizens of Lincoln, Mecklenburg and Iredell, at the Catawba Springs, when and where a general attendence of the citizens, of all parties, is requested.

These gentlemen, together with Gen. Edney, will address the citizens of Rutherford and Lincoln, on Saturday the 31st, at Wilson's Springs, in the lower part of Rutherford County. The Citizens generally are invited to attend, and hear the subject of National politics fully and ably discussed.—*Whig Banner.*

A Brilliant Locofoco Argument.—The Locofocos held a large Convention at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, last week, at which, finding themselves unable to answer the impregnable facts and arguments of Mr. Grund's German paper, which was in the hands of many of his countrymen, they collected all the papers they could find, and honored them with a public burning. This is genuine locofocoism. Its only hope of success is based on its success in putting out the light of truth. Such proceedings augur well. To adopt the language of the New York Commercial, it brings to mind the days of Henry the Eighth and the Bloody Mary, when the Bibles were seized by the officers of the Government through the land AND BURNT! No other measure could so rapidly have advanced the cause of the great and glorious reformation of that day, and we are mistaken if like proceedings do not produce like results at the present day. Go on, gentlemen office-holders! If you cannot answer the FACTS and ARGUMENTS of the Whigs, YOU CAN BURN THEM.—*Buffalo Com. Adv.*

A citizen of Fayette County, Pa. died of lockjaw a few days ago, produced by the stings of bees on the back of his neck.

From the following proceedings, our friends in Raleigh will know that the Mecklenburg Tippecanoe Club expects to be represented in the Convention of the 5th.

At a meeting of the Mecklenburg Tippecanoe Club, held on the evening of the 3rd inst., on motion of Mr. Blake, the following resolution was called up for consideration, viz:

"*Resolved*, That we concur in the proposition made by the "Wake Tippecanoe Club," to hold in the City of Raleigh, on the 5th of October next, a Convention of the Whigs of North Carolina, to take such measures as may be deemed proper, to advance the election of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, and that we be represented in said Convention."

On motion it was resolved that the President, be authorised to appoint the Delegates to Raleigh, in pursuance of the above resolution.

On motion, the President then appointed the following persons to attend the Convention in Raleigh, on the 5th of October next, as Delegates from the County of Mecklenburg, viz: Messrs. R. A. Wallace, J. W. Osborne, Wm. F. Davidson, James A. Johnson, Col. Jas. A. Grier, Robert I. M'Dowell, Capt. Wm. H. Neal, Col. J. W. Alexander, Peter M. Brown, Maj. C. B. Grimes, And. Grier, Esq., Dr. Jas. F. Gillespie, Robert F. Davidson, Dr. Isaac Wilson, Sam'l. A. Morris, David Maxwell, Joseph Foreman, Hugh Torrence, Jos. Trotter, Joseph Sumner, Robert Billings, James Nance, Thomas Kerns, Abner Coulter, M. Phifer, James G. Torrence, Esq., W. Davidson, Eli Stewart, T. J. Griffin, Capt. A. B. Knox, Col. David Harry, Capt. William Graham, Randolph Irwin, Esq., John F. Irwin, Alexander Springs, David A. Caldwell, E. C. Davidson, A. B. Davidson, R. D. Alexander, William Davis, Dent. M. W. Alexander, Dr. W. J. Ardrey, Col. John Black, Col. Solomon Reed, Nathan Reed, Col. Wm. M. Grier, William Wilson, Wm. E. M'Ree, James Jamison, Sam'l. Alexander, James Alexander, Robert Potts, George M'Cain, Eli Richardson, Jas. Porter, James Marshall, George Cross, John R. Gorrell, R. C. Bonchelle, John N. Porter, W. W. Elms, Marshall M'Coy, Robert Watson, Thomas Sparrow, John Hayes, Jr. M. Wallace, Esq., William Graham, Andrew Springs, Marcus S. Alexander, Capt. Sam'l. Cox, E. H. Bissell, James P. Henderson, James D. Smith, Col. Wm. J. Alexander, Maj. W. Alexander, Harper Kerns, L. H. Harris, Esq., Thomas I. Grier, Esq., John Hartt, Esq., John Semple, William Lee, Dr. Samuel B. Watson, Col. Robert Cozzens, Dr. C. B. Weir, John Weir, Esq., Sam'l. Berryhill, Col. W. N. Parks, James H. Black, Esq., John M. Wilson, Alexander Graham, John Campbell, Isaac Campbell, James H. Blake, Miles B. Abernethy, William Smith, Esq., Pearson Belk, John B. Pesseck, William Overman, David Jamison, Thos. S. Alexander, Franklin Stafford, John H. Grier, Maj. Robert Kirkpatrick, Silas Alexander, David M. Kerns, James Davis, James H. Orr, Thomas Jamison, David M. Henderson, Wm. Lucky, E. C. Williams, Alexander Grier, Dr. David T. Caldwell, Cyrus Query, Hugh Stewart, N. W. Alexander, James A. Young, Maj. Zenas A. Grier, Robert C. Neely, Leroy Springs, Francis Kennedy, George A. Houston, Josiah Montgomery, John Alexander, Ira Parks, John W. Moore, W. Boswell, Capt. Henry Knox, John Parks, James Parks, James Taggart, J. C. Semple, Col. Stitt, John Tye, James Hannegan, Stephen Smith, Maj. Benj. P. Boyd, Joseph H. Wilson, Esq. Reese, R. G. Allison, and Capt. J. Pritchard.

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

PUBLIC MEETING.

According to previous notice a meeting of delegates from the Counties of Anson, Mecklenburg and Cabarrus, took place on Thursday the 10th inst., at the House of N. B. Bevin's, of the former County. The object of the meeting was to make arrangements for a large public meeting consisting of citizens of the said Counties and such others as might assemble, to be held at such time and place as might be designated. Whereupon, on motion of Col. T. I. Grier, Col. John McColham, was appointed President—and on motion of J. M. Long, Esq., Thos. I. Grier, Jos. White and John W. Means, were appointed Vice Presidents. On motion of Jas. H. Blake, Sam'l. A. Harris, Jos. W. Scott and Major Grove W. Gray, were appointed Secretaries. Whereupon the following Preamble and Resolutions, were adopted.

Whereas, it is the privilege as well as the duty of a people living under a free and republican government to meet in council and discuss the condition of public affairs and as this is a period of crisis in the history of our country imperatively demanding and calling upon every citizen to discharge his duty intelligibly and firmly, therefore,

Resolved, That we have the fullest confidence in the virtue and patriotism of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, and confidently look to his election as the only means by which the anti-republican tendencies of this Administration—its unbounded profligacy and reckless extravagance can be restrained and our country delivered from the public evils which now in every branch of business and in every department of its service afflict it.

Resolved, That in JOHN TYLER, we recognize a citizen of the South, whose principles have been formed in the School of Jefferson and Madison, whose undeviating firmness in the discharge of every public duty and whose commanding talents entitle him to our fullest confidence.

Resolved, That to advance the great cause of Reform, we will hold a public meeting of the citizens of Anson and the adjoining Counties at the house of M. W. Cuthbertson, Esq., in the County of Anson, on Friday the 23rd day of October next, and that the citizens of Anson, Mecklenburg, Montgomery and Cabarrus, be invited to attend and all other citizens who may be disposed to meet with us on the occasion.

Resolved, That Messrs. Kelly, Caldwell and Patterson, electors for the three adjoining districts, be requested to attend and address the assemblage.

Resolved, That the Committee of invitation be instructed to invite such eminent citizens of other States, as they may think proper to address the meeting.

Resolved, That Genl. W. Mason, of Cabarrus, be appointed Chief Marshal of the day and in case of his failure to attend, that the assistant marshals shall fill the vacancy.

Resolved, That the marshals of each County, be empowered to invite all Volunteer Companies in their respective Counties to attend.

Resolved, That a Committee from the Counties of Mecklenburg and Anson, be appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the meeting.—From Mecklenburg—Amos Stephens, Jno. Croswell, Dr. John A. McCall, W. Bibb and W. D. Winchester. From Anson—Jonathan Trull, N. B. Bevin's, Esq., M. W. Cuthbertson, Josiah Cuthbertson and G. W. May.

Resolved, That each County concerned in this meeting shall appear with some appropriate badge of distinction to be agreed upon by themselves.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Charlotte Journal, the Fayetteville Observer and Carolina Watchman, and the other Whig papers, be requested to insert them.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be offered to the presiding officers and Secretaries.

JOHN M'COLLUM, *President.*

SAM'L. A. HARRIS, JOSEPH W. SCOTT, GROVE W. MAY, } *Secretaries.*

From the Cincinnatti Gazette, August 26.

COL. JOHNSON AT CHILICOTHE.

We expressed the other day our strong conviction that Col. Johnson could not have been correctly reported in the speech at Chilicothe, which was contained in the Chilicothe Advertiser of the 9th inst.; and in proof of our having just grounds for this belief, we are gratified in the opportunity of spreading the following correspondence before our readers.

It is well known in Kentucky, as well as in this State, that Major Carneal is on terms of greater intimacy with both General Harrison and Col. Johnson than any individual in the west. His conduct in the following correspondence adds to the claims which his services as a Quarter Master under General Harrison in 1812, and as a Senator of Kentucky, give him to public respect:

Cincinnatti, 21th August, 1840.

Dear Sir—It was my object, if practicable, in addressing the enclosed letter to Col. Johnson, to prevent any unpleasant feelings between two gallant officers of the late war, who, from my own personal knowledge entertained a high respect for each other. I am more than gratified to find I have not been unsuccessful in the attempt. Without communicating with either of these gentlemen, I take upon myself the responsibility of authorising you to publish the correspondence, and am

Yours, respectfully, T. D. CARNEAL.

Col. C. D. Todd.

Cincinnatti, Aug. 24th, 1840.

Gen. W. H. Harrison:

Dear Sir—Immediately after reading the substance of a speech, said to be made by Col. R. M. Johnson, at Chilicothe, I addressed a letter to him, a copy of which is furnished. On yesterday I received his answer, which with pleasure I enclose to you.

I view it as putting to rest now and forever the foul slanders that have been and now are circulating against you as regards your conduct in the decisive and glorious battle of the Thames, and in my judgment leaves no good grounds for controversy or unpleasant feelings between two brave officers of that gallant army. Truly your friend.

T. D. CARNEAL.

Cincinnatti, Aug. 24, 1840.

Sir—I have read the correspondence between yourself and Col. Johnson, relative to him at Chilicothe. From the perusal of Col. Johnson's letter I am satisfied that he intended me no injustice in the speech referred to, and that his opinions and sentiments must have been misrepresented. Thanking you for the interest you have manifested in this matter—I return the correspondence. W. H. HARRISON.

T. D. Carneal.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 12, 1840.

My dear Colonel:

I enclose your speech as published in the Chilicothe Advertiser. The reporter of your speech so far as you speak of Gen. Harrison, has surely misconceived you. I not only so think, but have so said. An inference may be fairly drawn, that you are not only in doubt as regarded his courage, but that you had but little respect for him as a commanding General. My personal regard for you, induces me alone to call your attention to the subject and furnish you an opportunity of correcting what I conceive to be an erroneous and garbled report of what you did say in Chilicothe on the 9th inst.

From the enclosed remarks of Col. C. S. Todd you will at once discover that you take issue and widely differ. If consistent with your feelings furnish me with your views on the subject. They will be published or not as you may desire.

Truly your friend, T. D. CARNEAL.

Col. R. M. Johnson, V. P., Mansfield, Ohio.

MANSFIELD, Aug. 18th, 1840.

MY DEAR SIR:—Your favor has been received, in which you observe, that by my reported speech, an inference may be drawn that I am not only in doubt as regards the courage of Gen. Harrison, but that I had but little respect for him as a commanding General. I am happy to have this opportunity of informing you that during my service with Gen. Harrison, I had no cause to doubt his courage, but to consider him a brave man, and I have always expressed myself to that effect—nor have I ever disapproved or censured any of his measures as commanding General in the pursuit of Proctor, or in the battle of the Thames—every thing I saw met my entire approbation, and I have never spoken of it in any other terms. In speaking of the battle of the Thames, and the part acted by my regiment, I did not intend to increase the merit of that regiment, or to diminish the merit claimed by others, much less did I intend to imply that Gen. Harrison, or Gov. Shelby, or any officer attached to the army avoided duty or danger. Each had his part to act, and I should feel myself much degraded to suppose that they did not perform their duty fearless of danger,—nor have I ever doubted that these gallant officers were precisely where duty called them. I regret that in such a battle, where our country was victorious, that there should be a controversy about the merit due to the actors in that battle. I claim nothing above the most humble soldier, who performed his duty on that occasion, nor shall any earthly consideration ever induce me knowingly to do injustice to the commanding officer, Gov. Shelby, or any other officer in that army. I have thus confined myself to general remarks, not knowing in what particular fact injustice is supposed to have been done to General Harrison. I should be glad to know what particular issue is made as to the facts stated in the reported speech, respecting which I had no agency. I shall feel no difficulty to state facts as far as my own personal knowledge extends, and what I understood from others, and not to censure or criminate, but to state the truth as far as I know or believe the facts. I expect to be in your city on Sunday, the 23d, on my way home, and I shall be happy to see you.

R. M. JOHNSON.

Maj. Thos. D. Carneal.

MARRIED

In this County, on the 10th inst., by Dr. Isaac Wilson, Esq., Mr. JOHN W. SIMMONS, to Miss SARAH JAMISON, daughter of Thomas Jamison.

In Cape Girardeau, Missouri, on the 6th ult., by the Rev T P Green, Mr WILLIAM WARD BRALY, formerly of North Carolina, to Miss ANNE MARIA RANDALL, of the former place.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgements for past favors.—Having disposed of his establishment, it becomes necessary to close business without delay. It is expected that those indebted to the subscriber will make immediate settlement, by Cash or Note—the Cash would be preferred, as it takes that article to satisfy Journeymen and Merchants. All accounts not settled by the first of February will be handed over for collection.

THOS. S. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1840. 51tf

N. B. Bethune & Johnson having succeeded me in the business, I heartily recommend them to my friends and the public as competent workmen, accommodating and punctual. I have no hesitation in saying that the firm will give more general satisfaction than has ever been given heretofore. I intend to remain with them for some time for the purpose of closing my business.

THOS. S. ALEXANDER.

NEW FIRM.

BETHUNE & JOHNSON

TENDER their services to the citizens of Charlotte and the public in general as

TAILORS.

No exertion shall be wanting on their part to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment warranted to be made in the most durable manner and latest fashion.

Good Fits warranted on all occasions.

Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1840. 51tf

N. B. Flour, Pork, Butter, Bacon, &c. &c. taken in payment for work.

Land for Sale.

I WILL Sell my plantation lying 8 miles South of Charlotte, on the Providence road, lying on the waters of McCalpin's Creek containing 160 acers, adjoining the lands of Joseph Patterson, John Williamson's Mill and others. Any person wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine it, as I am determined to give a bargain. Terms to suit purchasers.

J. P. ROSS.

Sept. 14, 1840. 51tf

PLANTERS' HOTEL,

Lancaster C. H.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has again taken this establishment and it is now open for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders. He embraces this opportunity of returning his thanks to a generous public, for the very liberal support his house has heretofore sustained, and pledges himself, to use his best exertions, to render the stay of those who may favor him with their company agreeable.

L. SECRIST.

Sept. 12, 1840. 163

HEAD-QUARTERS,

Lincolnton, Sept. 2, 1840.

To all Officers of the 4th Division of North-Carolina Militia.

IN obedience to law, it becomes my duty to issue and publish the regulations of the Uniform, to be worn by all Officers of whatever title or grade within the borders of said Division, which regulations you are hereby commanded to strictly observe and obey, under the penalties thereunto annexed, as you find spread upon your Statute Books for each Officer's information. The commandants of each regiment are commanded to enforce the following plan of Dress throughout their respective corps.

BALIS M EDNEY,

Major General of the 4th Division.

3.—*A Brigadier General.*

DRESS AND UNDRESS.

The same as for a *Major General*, excepting that the coat is to have ten buttons on the breast in pairs.

Epaulettes—the *same*, excepting that there shall be one star on the straps, instead of two.

Plume—the same as to the materials and form, excepting that the colors will be red and white, the white tip half the length.

Frock Coat for General Officers—blue cloth, two rows of buttons, placed according to rank, as on the dress coat; stand up collar of dark blue velvet; cuffs, also of blue velvet; lining, black silk or blue cloth; pockets in the folds of the skirts, with one button at the hip and one at the end of each pocket, making only four buttons on the back and skirts of the Coat.

4.—*Officers of the General Staff.*

DRESS.

Officers of the General Staff, with the exception of the Engineers, Topographical Engineers, and Ordnance, having rank as such, and below the rank of Generals, will wear a uniform coat corresponding with that of the General's, excepting that it will be single breasted, with a row of nine buttons, placed at equal distances: the collar to be part buff; the buff to extend four inches on each side from the front; the rest of the collar blue; the cuffs also blue.

Epaulettes—according to rank, as hereafter described.

Buttons—gilt, convex, same as general officers.

Hat—cocked, the same as that for general officers.

Loop and Cockade—same as that for generals, excepting the rays and stars. The eagle to be gilt instead of silver.

Tassels—gold.

Plume—swan feathers, the same as the general officers, with the distinction of colors to designate the departments of the staff, as below.

Sword Knots—gold lace strap, with gold bullion tassel.

Cravat or stock, *Trousers*, *Boots*, *Spurs*, *Sword and steel scabbard*, *Plate*, *Gloves*, *Sash* (red silk net work, silk bullion fringe ends) } The same as for general officers.

Sword-belt—Russia leather, with two stripes of gold embroidery; cartridges embroidered on one side only.

Sword-knot—crimson and gold, with bullion tassel.

Cravat or stock, *Boots*, *Spurs*, *Plume*, *Loop and Cockade*, *Tassels* } The same as in Dress Uniform.

Sword and scabbard, *Sword-knot*, *Belt* (black patent leather) *Gloves* } The same as in Dress Uniform.

Frock Coat for staff officers under the rank of general officers; dark blue cloth, single breasted, with stand up cloth collar; cloth cuffs, regulation button; one row of nine buttons on the breast; lining and buttons on skirt same as general officers.

Cloak for general and general staff officers—blue cloth, lined with buff.

Plumes—for the different departments of the staff, the Adjutant General, Inspector General, Aides-de camp, and officers attached to the General in Chief—yellow plume, like that prescribed for a Major General commanding an army.

Plumes—Aides-de-Camp and officers attached to a Major General—the same plume as for a Major General.

Plumes—Aides-de-Camp and officers attached to a Brigadier General—the same plume as for a Brigadier General.

Plumes—officers of the Quarter Master's Department, including the Quarter Master General—a light blue plume, of the same materials and form as that prescribed for general officers.

Plumes—Officers of the Subsistence Department, including the Commissary General of Subsistence—of the same form and materials as that of the Quarter Master's Department; half blue and half white; tip, white, half the length.

10.—*Artillery.*

Coat—dark blue cloth, double breasted, two rows of buttons, ten in each row, at equal distances: the distance between the rows four inches at top, and two inches at bottom, measuring from the centre or eyes of the buttons; standing collar, to meet in front with hooks and eyes, and to rise no higher than to permit the free turning of the chin over it; two loops, four and a half inches long, on each side of the collar, with one small uniform button, at the end of each loop; the collar edged all round with red; plain round cuff, three inches deep; slashed flap on the sleeve, six and a half inches long, and two eighths of an inch wide at the points, and two inches wide at the narrowest part of the curve; four loops and four small buttons on the slashed flap on the sleeve, for field officers; for Captains, a sleeve of the same fashion, but the slash only four and a half inches long, with three loops and three small buttons; and for subalterns, a slash sleeve of three and a half inches long, with two loops and two small buttons; loops to be placed at equal distances; slashed flap on the skirt, with four loops and large buttons; the slashed flaps on the sleeves and skirts to be edged with red on the ends and indented edge; two large buttons at the waist; skirt to extend to within three and a half inches of the bend of the knee; red kersey mere turnbacks and skirt linings; gold embroidered shell and flame at the bottom of the skirts; loops on the collar and flaps to be of gold lace, half an inch wide, and the entire loop not to exceed one and a quarter inches in breadth, the coat to be lined with red.

Epaulettes—according to rank and pattern, as hereafter described.

Buttons—gilt, convex, seven-eighths of an inch diameter; device, a spread eagle with shield.

Cape—black beaver, seven and a half inches deep, with lackered sunk tip, seven and a half inches diameter, with a band of black patent leather to encircle the bottom of the cap; black patent leather peak, gilt eagle, and cross cannons and number of regiment; a strap of black patent leather, fastened to each side of the cap, to be worn under the chin.

Plume—red cock feathers, falling from an upright stem, eight inches long, with a gilt socket.

Trousers—from the 1st of October to the 30th of April, white and light blue mixture cloth, producing the effect of a sky-blue, to come well down over the boots, and made perfectly plain, except a red stripe down the outer seam, one and a half inches wide, and welted at the edges; from the 1st of May to the 30th of September, white linen or cotton, without the stripe.

Boots—ancle or Jefferson.

Sword and scabbard—according to pattern furnished by the Ordnance Department.

Waist-belt—white leather, two inches wide, with sliding frog, to be worn over the coat, and clasped in front with a round clasp, according to pattern to be furnished by the Ordnance Department.

Sash—crimson silk net, with silk bullion fringe ends; sash to go twice round the waist and to be tied on the left hip; the pendant part to be uniformly one foot in length from the tie.

Stock—black silk.

Gloves—white.

Frock Coat—dark blue cloth, single breasted, with ten large regimental buttons down the front at equal distances, and two small regimental buttons at the fastening of the cuff; plain stand up collar; two large buttons at each pocket in the skirt, one of which at the hip, and the other at the bottom of the fold of the pocket, making four buttons behind; lining of the coat, blue.

Cloak—blue lined with scarlet shalloon; walking length; clasp ornaments at bottom of collar, gilt eagle, with chain.

Forage cap—according to pattern.

Spurs for mounted Officers—yellow metal or gilt.

Sword-knot—crimson and gold, with bullion tassel.

12.—*Infantry.*

Coat—the same pattern as that of the artillery; to be of dark blue cloth, lined with white serge; edged with white kersey mere where the artillery coat is edged with red; turnback and skirt lining of white kersey mere; skirt ornament, silver embroidered bugle; the lace to be silver; buttons, silver plated, of the same device, size and shape, as those for artillery.

Epaulettes—according to rank and pattern, as hereafter described.

Cap—same as the artillery, except the ornaments, which are a silver bugle, number of regiment, surmounted by a gilt eagle.

Plume—white cock feathers, falling from an upright stem, eight inches long, with a gilt socket.

Trousers—the same as the artillery, except that the stripe on the mixture trousers to be of white kersey mere.

Boots, *Sword and scabbard*, *Waist belt and plate*, *Sword knot*, *Sash* } Same as for the artillery.

Stock, *Gloves*, *Spurs for mounted officers* } Same as for the artillery.

Frock Coat—same as for the artillery, except the button, which will be the regimental button.

Cloak—same as for the artillery, except the lining, which will be white shalloon.

Forage cap—according to pattern.

13—*Dragoons.*

Coat—dark blue cloth, double-breasted, two rows of buttons, ten in each row, at equal distances, after the fashion of the coat described for the infantry, except that the buttons are to be gilt, the lace gold, the collar, cuffs and turnbacks, yellow, the skirts to be ornamented with a star instead of a bugle, and the length of the skirt to be what is called *three quarters*. The slash flap on the skirt and sleeve to correspond with that of the infantry; the slash on the sleeve to designate rank in the same manner; the collar to be framed with lace, two loops on each side of the collar, with small uniform buttons at the back end of the loops.

Epaulettes—according to the established rule, where the button is yellow, and according to rank; the strap to have no number on it.

Button—gilt, convex; device, a spread eagle, with the letter D on the shield.

Trousers—for the company officers, blue gray mixture, of the same color as that for the infantry, with two stripes of yellow cloth, three-fourths of an inch wide, up each outward seam, leaving a light between.

Field Officers and adjutant, dark blue cloth, with two stripes of gold lace up each outward seam, three-fourths of an inch wide, leaving a light between. For the summer, all officers to wear plain white drilling.

Cap—of the same material as that for the infantry, but according to a pattern furnished; to be ornamented with a gilt star, silver eagle and gold cord; the star to be worn in front, with a drooping white horse hair pompon; the field officers to have a *small* stripe of red hair, to show in front of their pompons.

Aiguillette—of twisted gold cord, with gilt tags, to be worn under the epaulette of the right shoulder, will distinguish the field officers and commissioned staff.

Boots—ankle.

Spurs—yellow metal.

Sabre—steel scabbard, half basket hilt, gilt with two fluted bars on the outside, fish skin gripe, bound with silver wire, and of the pattern deposited with the Ordnance Department.

Knot—gold cord with acorn end.

Sash—silk net, deep orange color, and like that of the infantry, as to shape and size; to be tied on the right hip; to be worn only when in full dress, or when directed by the commanding officers.

Waist belt—black patent leather, one and a half inches wide, with slings, hooks, and plate, like those of the general staff, omitting on the plate the letters U. S. and inserting the letter D within the wreath.

Stock—black silk.

Gloves—white.

Horse Furniture.

Housing—blue cloth, with gold lace border, for the field officers and commissioned staff, one and a half inches wide, and yellow cloth border, of the same width, for company officers.

Bridle—black leather.

Mountings—all metallic mountings, stirrups, bits, &c., of saddle and bridle, to be of yellow metal.

Non commissioned Officers, Buglers, and Privates of Dragoons.

Coat—dark blue cloth short coat, double breasted, with yellow collar, cuffs, turnbacks, and brass shoulder knots, of the exact cut and fashion of the one furnished the Clothing Bureau. Sergeants to wear chevrons of three bars, points towards the cuff, on each sleeve, above the elbow; Corporals, two bars. The collar of the Chief Musician and Sergeant's coats to be trimmed with yellow worsted binding, after the style of the officers. Musician's coats to be of red cloth, yellow turnbacks and cuffs.

Trousers—same material as for other corps, but cut and made after the style and fashion of a pair furnished the Clothing Bureau. Sergeants to have two yellow stripes, three-fourths of an inch wide, up each outward seam, leaving a light between. Corporals and privates, one yellow stripe up each outward seam. The stripes to be in advance of the seam.

Jacket—blue cloth for winter, white cotton for summer, stand up collar; trimmed with yellow worsted binding, like Sergeant's coat; single breasted, one row of buttons in front. These jackets are to be made of cloth of the quality used for the old uniform coats.

Cap—same material as for other corps, but the patterns, ornaments and trimmings, like the one furnished the Clothing Bureau. Drooping white horse-hair pompon.

Great coat—same materials as for other corps.—Stand up collar, double-breasted, cape to reach down to the cuff of the coat, and to button all the way up.

Boots—ankle.

Forage cap—black leather, like patterns furnished Clothing Bureau.

14.—*Badges to Distinguish Rank.*

EPAULETTES.

Of general officers—as above described.

Of a Colonel—bright bullion, half an inch diameter, three inches and a half long; plain lace strap, ornamented with an embroidered spread eagle; the number of the regiment to be embroidered within the crescent; crescent solid; eagle and number to be silver where the bullion is gold, and gold where the bullion is silver.

Of a Lieutenant Colonel—the same as the Colonel, omitting the eagle.

Of a Major—the same a Lieutenant Colonel as to shape and size; the strap to be of silver lace, where the bullion is gold, and of gold lace where bullion is silver; the number on the strap to correspond in color with the bullion; the border of the strap the *same color* of the bullion.

Of a Captain—plain lace straps and solid crescent bullion one-fourth inch diameter and two and a half inches deep; regimental number on the strap to be gold embroidered where the bullion is silver, and to be silver embroidered where the bullion is gold.

Of a Lieutenant—the same as for a Captain, except that the bullion is one-eighth inch in diameter.

The bullion of all epaulettes to correspond in color with the button of the coat.

All officers having military rank, to wear one epaulette on each shoulder.

The number on the epaulette being intended to denote the regiment, it will be worn by regimental officers only.

Epaulettes may be worn either with pads or boxes.

Aiguillettes of regimental staff officers—twisted gold and silver cord, with gilt tags, worn under the epaulette of the right shoulder.

The dress uniform of Generals, and general staff officers, is to be worn at dress reviews, and on extraordinary occasions.

The undress is for general us, and may be worn on all occasions not specified above.

The blue frock coat may be worn by General officers on common occasions off parade, and when the troops are ordered to wear their great coats upon a march.

Officers of the staff may wear, under the same circumstances, the blue frock coat prescribed for them.

The sword-belt to be worn over the frock coat.

The sash may be worn by General and staff officers, when in full dress, and on all occasions when serving with the troops, whether an undress or frock coat.

Colonels of regiments or corps, having the brevet rank of Generals, may, at their option, wear the uniform of their respective regiments or corps, or that of general officers according to their brevet rank, with the exception of the plume, which is to be worn only when commanding, according to their brevets. They will wear the plume of their regiments or corps.

All other brevet officers will wear the epaulettes distinctive of their highest rank according to their arm.

Officers of regiments and posts will be provided with *shell jackets*, to be worn in summer, during the extreme heat of the season; the *shell jacket* to be of the following pattern: white cotton or linen, with standing collar; cuffs three inches deep round the wrist, to open at the lower seam, where they will be buttoned with two small uniform buttons. A row of ten small uniform buttons down the front at equal distance; the front and rear of the jacket to come down in a peak.

The commanding officer will determine in orders, when the *jacket* is to be worn by the officers and men, according to the state of the weather. On duty, the sash will be worn with the *shell jacket*.

16.—*Shoulder Straps to be worn on the Frock Coat to designate rank.*

A Major General—the same as a Major General commanding in chief, except that there will be two stars instead of three; the centre of each star to be one inch from the outer edge of the gold embroidery on the ends of the strap.

A Colonel—Strap of the same size as above; the embroidery on the border to be one-half the width (i. e. one-eighth of an inch;) an embroidered spread eagle on the centre of the strap two inches between the tips of the wings, having in the right talon an olive branch, and in the left a bundle of arrows: an escutcheon on the breast as represented in the arms of the United States; the embroidery of the eagle to be of silver where the border is gold, and of gold where the border is of silver.

A Lieutenant Colonel—the same as for a Colonel, omitting the eagle, and introducing a leaf at each end, each leaf extending seven-eighths of an inch from the end border of the strap; the embroidered leaf of the same color with the border.

A Major—the same as that for a Lieutenant Colonel, except that the leaves will be of silver where the border is of gold, and of gold where the border is of silver.

A Captain—the same as that for a Major, except that two embroidered bars will be substituted for each leaf, of the same width and color as the border; to be placed parallel to the ends of the strap; the distance between them and from the border equal to the width of the border.

A First Lieutenant—the same as for a Captain, excepting that there will be one bar at each end instead of two.

A Second Lieutenant—the same as for a First Lieutenant, omitting the bars.

Note.—The embroidery of the borders of the straps is in every instance to correspond in color to the button of the coat.

17.—*Officers of Regiments of Artillery and Infantry.*

The sash is to be worn on all occasions where the officer is in full dress.

The frock coat, as here established, may be worn as a common morning dress in quarters, and on certain duties off parade; to wit: inspection of barracks and hospitals—courts of inquiry and boards—inspection of articles and necessaries—working parties and fatigue duties—and upon the march.

The waist belt is to be worn over the frock coat, and when the officer is engaged on duty of any description, the sash is to be worn.

The swords of mounted officers will be suspended from the belt, by slings of the same materials as the belt, with a hook attached to the belt to suspend the sword more conveniently when on foot.

18.—*Horse Furniture for General and Staff Officers.*

——— ——— of other *Majors General*, by a gold embroidered spread eagle and two stars.

Surcingle—of blue web, to be attached to the housing.

The same as the above for all the staff officers holding the rank of general officers, according to their grade; if under that rank, they are to use the saddle-cloth prescribed for staff officers to wit:

Saddle cloth for staff officers—dark blue, two feet ten inches in length, and one foot ten inches in depth, with an edging of gold lace; the width of the lace one inch; to be worn under the saddle.

Bridle—of black leather; bent branch bit, with gilt bosses; the front and roses yellow.

Collar—yellow.

Holster—covered with leopard skin, or leather painted to resemble it; the leather suiting the warmer climates best.

Stirrups—gilt.

19.—*Horse Furniture for Mounted officers of Artillery, Ordnance and Infantry.*

Saddle-cloth—dark blue, two feet ten inches in length, and one foot ten inches in depth, with lace five-eighths of an inch in width; for the artillery and ordnance, gold lace; scarlet edging for the artillery, black for the ordnance; for the infantry, silver lace and white edging.

Bridle—of black leather, gilt bits, stirrups and mountings, for the artillery and ordnance, and plated for the infantry; front and roses for the artillery, red; for the ordnance, blue; for the infantry, white.

Collar—for the artillery, red; for the ordnance, blue; for the infantry, white.

Holsters—to be covered with black bear skin, or black leather.

20.—*General Remarks.*

The hair to be short, or what is generally termed cropped; the whiskers not to extend below the lower tip of the ear, and in a line thence with the curve of the mouth.

Vests are not described, as they form no part of the military dress. When worn however, by general or general staff officers, they may be of buff, blue, or white, to suit season or climate, with the small uniform button; for regimental officers, the same with the exception of the buff.

The forage cap may be worn off duty, with frock coat and with the shell jacket—in winter, the forage cap, in cold climate, will have a temporary band of black fur, two and a half inches wide, attached to the bottom, to unite in front by a tie of black ribbon.

Regimental officers not serving with their regiments, nor doing duty in the line, may wear cocked hats of the same description as those prescribed for general officers, except that the loop will be of black silk; the eagle yellow, the tassels to conform to the color of the button.

Cocked hats may be either open or formed so as to shut like the hat which has heretofore been designated chapeau de bras.

All officers are permitted to wear citizens's blue coat, with the button designating their respective corps or stations, without any other mark on them—such a coat, however, is not to be considered as a dress for any military purpose whatever.

21.—*Uniform of the Non Commissioned Officers, Musicians, Artificers, and Privates, of the Artillery.*

Sergeant Major—the same as that established for the field officers, excepting that binding will be substituted for a gold lace; the epaulette to be of the same pattern as that of the subalterns, excepting that worsted bullion will be substituted for gold bullion; *plume*, red, upright backle, twelve inches long; *aiguillette* on the left shoulder, of yellow worsted, with gilt tags.

Quarter Master Sergeant—the same as the *Sergeant Major*, excepting the plume will be of light blue.

Chief Musician—the same as *Quarter Master Sergeant*, excepting the coat to be of red cloth, with white linings and turnbacks; *plume* white.

Sergeants—coat to be dark blue, single breasted, with one row of nine buttons, placed at equal distances; the skirts to extend within seven inches of the bend of the knee; the coat to conform to the pattern of the officers' coats in other respects, excepting that the cuff shall have three buttons and loops on the slash sleeve, to conform to that designed for a Captain; the lace to be of worsted; two worsted epaulette corresponding in pattern with those of a Captain; First Sergeant of companies to wear a red worsted sash; all Sergeants to wear the *red stripe* on the blue mixture trousers, as designated for officers; same for the non commissioned staff.

Corporals—Same as Sergeants, excepting that there will be but two buttons on the slash sleeve, conforming to the pattern of the sleeve for the subalterns; trousers as Sergeants; *without the stripe*; two [illegible] of the pattern for the subalterns, of the same materials as those of the Sergeants.

Privates—the same as the Corporals, excepting that instead of epaulettes, a strap will be worn on each shoulder, composed of the same materials and form of the epaulettes of the Corporals, with pad and half fringe.

Musicians—the same as the privates, excepting that the coat be of red cloth, lined with white, turnbacks white; white plume, upright backle, ten inches long.

The cap of the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, to be of the same pattern as that designated for the officers.

The plumes of the Sergeants, Corporals and privates, red worsted, eight inches long.

Uniform of the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the Infantry—the same as that for the artillery, excepting the facings and trimmings, which will be *white*, plume white—Quarter Master Sergeant, light blue plume.

Non-commissioned officers and privates, as well as musicians, who shall have served faithfully for the term of five years, shall be permitted, as a mark of distinction, to wear a chevron on the sleeves of their coats, above the elbow, points up, and an additional chevron on each arm for every additional five years of faithful service. And those who served in the war shall have the addition of a red stripe on each side of the chevron.

POETRY.

OLD FORT MEIGS.

[BY A SOLDIER WHO PODOMY THERE.]

AIR—*Oh! lonely is the forest shade.*

Oh! lonely is our old green fort,
Where oft in days of yore
Our gallant soldiers bravely fought,
'Gainst savage allies bold,
But with the change of years have passed
That unrelenting foe,
Since we fought here with HARRISON,
A long time ago.

It seems but yesterday I heard,
From yonder thickset nigh,
Th' unerring rifle's sharp report—
The Indian's startling cry.
Yon brooklet, flowing at our feet,
With crimson gore did flow
When we fought here with HARRISON,
A long time ago.

The river rolls between its banks
As when of old we came—
Each grassy path, each shady nook,
Seems to me still the same;
But we are scattered now, whose faith,
Pledged here, through weal or wo,
With HARRISON our sail to guard,
A long time ago.

But many a soldier's lip is mute,
And clouded many a brow,
And hearts that beat for honor then
Have ceased their throbbings now;
We ne'er shall meet again in life
As then we met I trow,
When we fought here with HARRISON,
A long time ago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Youth's Cabinet.

MARY MILLER AND HELEN PARKS,

or the folly of Discontent.

Many years ago I read a story which forcibly illustrated the folly of discontent. It was in poetry, but here is the substance of it, in a dress of plain prose.

A farmer's daughter, I will call her Mary Miller, was permitted to take a walk in the fields one Saturday afternoon. She had been to school all the week, and this privilege delighted her very much. She soon left the dusty road, and rambled from hillock to hillock gathering the flowers which pleased her fancy. Sometimes she watched the glassy brook, and listened to the merry birds. Sometimes she bounded after the gay butterfly, and then ran to pick some flowers whose gaudy colors attracted her eye. In short, wherever her light heart prompted, her nimble feet carried her.

She was near the road side, when she saw a glittering coach pass slowly by.—There was no one in it but a little girl about Mary's age. A driver sat in front, guiding the sleek horses, which trotted in their rich harnesses. When the girl wished to stop, instantly checked them; when she wished to go forward, they started at his word.—A footman was on his stand behind. If the little girl saw a flower in the field, or by the road side, she had only to speak, and the carriage stopped while the footman ran to fetch it. In short she seemed to have no wish ungratified. As Mary looked at the coach, her heart sunk, her feet lost their lightness, and her spirits their gaiety, and her face its smiles. She walk gloomily along, and with sour looks and pouting lips, she entered her mother's humble dwelling.

"Have you not had a delightful walk, my child?" said she.

"Oh no," said Mary pettishly, "I should have enjoyed it pretty well, but Helen Parks came along in her carriage, and when I saw how happy she appeared, with her coachman and footman to wait upon her, and remembered that I was a poor girl, and must always go afoot and wait upon myself, I could hardly help crying. If she wanted any thing, she had only to speak or point to it, and the footman instantly brought it to her. But when I saw something I wanted, if it was ever so far off, I must go and get it myself. I don't mean to walk out by that road any more."

Her fretful voice was scarcely hushed, when Mrs. Parks came in.

"How did your daughter enjoy her ride this afternoon?" said Mrs. Miller, when her wealthy guest had thrown herself languidly upon an uncushioned chair.

Here the reader should know that Helen was lame, so that she had not walked for several years.

"She would have enjoyed it pretty well," said the lady, in a tone of condescension, "but just as she came where she had the finest prospect, she saw a little girl skipping about the fields. She watched her happy movements as she ran wherever her fancy led her, and when she remembered that she could never enjoy herself thus, she said she could scarcely restrain her tears. 'You cannot think,' said she, 'how sad it was to feel that I must be lifted into the carriage whenever I wish to take the air; and when I see a pretty flower, I can never pick it myself, but must wait till some one, who works for money, can go and fetch it to me.'" "I watched the happy girl," said she, "for a few minutes, [illegible] danced so gaily among the birds and flowers, and then ordered the footman to bring me a few daisies which grew by the road side; but I soon threw them away," she added; "for I could not bear to look at them." She directed the coachman to drive home, that her feelings might no longer be aggravated by the sight of pleasure which one could not share.—When the footman brought her in, and placed her carefully upon the sofa, she laid her face upon my lap, and wept profusely. "Mother," said she, "I will never ride out by them fields again."

A Warning to Mothers.—I know a girl of twelve years of age, who left her father's house and went into a neighboring town to reside with her uncle and aunt.

They soon found that she deceived them and lied to them on various occasions.—They conversed with her faithfully and seriously, and charged her never to be guilty of such a sin again. She was pleasant, and willing to do what she could, and in other things obeyed her uncle and aunt. But she seemed to be given to deceiving and lying. She was repeatedly found guilty of it. She was told that she would ruin her character here, and her soul forever, if she did not break off this practice; that it was almost sure to be known and tell the truth. She nothing seemed to have the desired effect, though she would promise not to do so any more.

After she had been guilty of this sin one day and after another serious talk with her, her uncle told her, that he must try something else, and that if she ever deceived them, or lied to them again, he should punish her with the rod—supposing as it was to use the rod upon a girl so large, it must be done, or she would be ruined.

It was not many weeks, however, before she was found to have told a falsehood.—Her uncle reminded her of his promise, and went out and brought in the rod, showed it to her, and told her he must do as he had said he should, but that he would give her one hour to think of what she had done, and of the punishment she was to receive. At the expiration of the hour he came in, conversed with her again, and gave her another hour to think of it. When another hour had passed, he took the rod, called her to him and applied it a few times, and then stopped and reasoned with her; she appeared humbled. Her uncle asked her how many blows he should give her? She wept, and mildly replied, "Uncle, punish me as much as you think I deserve. But," said she "my mother has brought me to this; when I was a child she taught me to deceive and lie to my father, and now I am brought to this." Oh! had that mother been present to hear the cutting reproof of her child, must it not have pierced her to the heart, and filled her with the deepest agony to think of what she had done!—Must she not have felt, that, possibly, through her teaching, her daughter might at last have her part, with all "liars, in the lake that burneth with fire and brimstone."

What a warning to mothers to be careful what they teach their children, lest at last their children should point to them as the means of their ruin.

SIX MOTIVES, ADDRESSED TO YOUNG MEN.

Young men! by your weighty obligations to your country, be entreated to guard against sin, for it is "righteousness" that "exalteth a nation." By your solemn responsibilities to your fellow men, be induced to exemplify in your lives, the purity and excellence of the gospel. By your dearest and most important interests, be excited to walk circumspectly, "not as fools, but as wise." Eph. v. 15. By the solemnities of the last day, be persuaded to make the needful preparation to meet God, through repentance for sin, and faith in Jesus Christ. By all the glories that cluster around the Redeemer's cross, be constrained to "yield yourselves to God." Rom. vi. 13. Seek, before every thing else, his friendship through the merits of his Son. This will bring you lasting peace and substantial happiness; will cheer the darkest hour of your earthly pilgrimage; strengthen you under the heaviest trial which awaits you; convert the bed of death into a scene of triumph, and link the last pang of expiring nature with the first rapture of never ending joy. Engrave upon your hearts the advice of the dying king of Israel to his royal son, and let it be the guide of your existence: "Solomon, my son, know thou the God of thy fathers, and serve him with a perfect heart, and with a willing mind: for the Lord searcheth all hearts, and understandeth all the imaginations of the thoughts: if thou seek him he will be found of thee; but if thou forsake him he will cast thee off for ever." 1 Chron. xxviii. 9.

THE RETORT DIRECT.

Some time ago, my friend Aminadab paid me a visit from the country. He wanted to purchase some agricultural books for his boys. I accompanied him to the book store of "my very particular friend," Mr. ——. Aminadab had on a full suit of home made drab, country made brogans and the identical broad brim hat that had sheltered his head and shoulders from sun and storm, for five years. He could not find the books that he wanted, and probably was a little troublesome, at least so thought the salesman, a pert young man, in starch and buckram.

"You are from the country, are you not sir?" said he, a little imprudently.

"Yes."

"Well, here's an Essay on Rearing of Calves."

"That," said Aminadab, as he turned to leave the store, "there had better present to thy MOTHER."

Presbytery of Concord.

THE Presbytery of Concord will meet at Back Creek Church, on the 4th Wednesday (the 23d day) of September, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
Aug. 10, 1840.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of Asher Jones, dec'd. requests all persons having claims against said deceased to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar; and as his affairs is left in such a state as to render it impossible for him to ascertain who are indebted to the estate, he hopes if there is any one indebted to it they will have the honesty to make it known so as to enable him to pay the debts.

THOS. J. HOLTON.
May 12, 1840.

BOOT & SHOE MAKING BUSINESS.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that he has opened a Shop in the town of Charlotte for the purpose of carrying on the above Business, where he is prepared to do any kind of work in his line for those who may be disposed to favor him with their patronage. His work will be well done and his charges as moderate as will be consistent with his interest for Cash or Country Produce. His Shop will be found a few doors North of the Court-House.

All REPAIRING done on short notice.

THOS. MARRS.
April 8, 1840.

WANTED—An Apprentice to the Printing Business. A boy 15 or 16 years of age preferred—of good character.

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

For the purpose of appointing Delegates to the Raleigh Convention, on the 4th of October next, several Democrats have been invited by the Tippecanoe Club.

By order of the Cabarrus Tippecanoe Club.
E. W. ALLISON, Sec'y.
Sept. 7, 1840.

THE CHARLOTTE FEMALE ACADEMY

WILL be reopened on the 7th Monday of October. Pupils can be accommodated with board, either in respectable families in the Village, or in the Academy with the Teachers, at $9 per month:

Terms of Tuition per Session.

3D CLASS.
Reading, Spelling, with the Elements of Geography and Arithmetic, $8 50

2D CLASS.
Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Emerson's 2d part Arithmetic and Olney's Geography, $10 50

1ST CLASS.
Including the studies of the second, with larger systems of Arithmetic and Geography, Algebra, Composition, Botany, History, Natural, Moral and Mental Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, &c. &c. $10 50

EXTRA BRANCHES.
Instruction in Music on the Piano, (by Miss Davidson,) per session, $25
The French Language, per Session, 10
Drawing & Painting in water colors, pr sess. 10
Oriental Tinting, per course, 10
Wax Fruit or Flowers, do. 8
Embroidery in Silk and Chenille, Worsted Lamp Mats, Ottomans, &c. &c. 6
French Sachets, Screens, and Work-Baskets, per course, 6

P. S. Besides the above, there will be taught new varieties of Work just imported from England, Switzerland and Turkey.

S. D. NYE BUTCHIRON,
Principal.
Sept. 9, 1840. 4t5

Wanted,

A GOOD COOK.

CHARLES OVERMAN.
Aug. 25, 1840. 4tf

Land for Sale.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, by the subscriber, at John F. Hunter's Store, on the 25th of September next, a Tract of LAND lying on the Catawba River, about half a mile below Mason's Ferry, containing between 300 and 320 acres. On the premises is a Dwelling House, Barn and good ORCHARD—the land is well-timbered and well-watered—about 30 acres cleared. Persons wishing to purchase will please call and examine the land. Terms made known on the day of Sale.

J. P. HODGE.
Aug. 25, 1840. 4t 3tr

A CARD.

THE BOATS of the "Planters and Merchants Steam Boat Company of Cheraw," forming a line from Cheraw to Charleston direct, are now ready, and will commence running early in August. The Swan, Capt. McKenzie, will run on the River. The Arrow, Capt. Lubbock, will run between Georgetown and Charleston, connecting so as to avoid detention. By unremitting attention to those that may ship by them, the Company hope to deserve and receive the patronage of the public. The Boats are fitted up for passengers as well as freight, and offer a cheap and expeditious route for the country. Persons wishing to visit Charleston, could go down with their produce and return with their goods. *No charges in Georgetown for wharfage or storage of goods shipped from Charleston by the Company's Boats.* Produce for New York will be delivered to order in the town, to go by the packets direct to New York.

The agents are Brown, Bryan and Brother, Cheraw; E. Waterman, Georgetown; and S. Mowry, Jr. for Charleston.

J. ELI GREGG, *President.*
Cheraw, Aug. 4, 1840. 6t4

The Journal, Charlotte; and Western Carolinian, Salisbury, will publish the above 6 weeks, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.—[*Gazette.*

Mrs. M. S. H. Dana,

PROPOSES TO PUBLISH BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A LITTLE WORK, TO BE CALLED
"The Southern Harp,"

CONSISTING of Sacred Poems, adapted to the most admired popular airs. The want of serious words to tunes of uncommon beauty, has, for a long time, been felt by herself and many others; and she hopes that this effort will gratify those who would prefer that the melodies they love should be clothed in language to which every serious heart and thinking mind can respond. Her aim will be to combine taste with piety; and thus while the ear is gratified, to improve the heart. She is persuaded that many beautiful musical compositions have sunk into silence, because set to trifling words.

The work will be published in one volume, of from 150 to 200 pages, handsomely bound; and the cost will be $1 per volume.

It will be published this fall, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained to cover the expense. If convenient, those who subscribe are requested to pay in advance.

We give below one or two specimens of the style and design of the work, omitting the music.

TUNE—"*The banks of the Blue Moselle.*"

When the bloom is on thy maiden cheek,
And joy in the sparkling eye,
There is yet one home for the heart to seek,
Where love may never die;
Though beauteous flowers may wither here,
Where blighting storms destroy,
They are blooming there, ever bright and fair,
The flowers of youth and joy.

When the cheek grows pale, and the heart grows faint,
And dimmed is the sparkling eye,
There is yet one friend for the dying saint,
In his mortal agony!
Oh! sweet as childhood's gentle sleep,
All calmly may he rest,
And forget his woes, in a long repose
On a Saviour's peaceful breast.

TUNE—"*Here we meet too soon to part!*"

We shall meet—no more to part,
Cease thy sorrows, mourning heart!
Weary days will soon depart,
Then we may rest forever!
When the work of life is done—
When the victor's crown is won—
Then, immortal life begun,
We no more shall sever.
We shall meet. &c.

In the home of peace and bliss—
In the world where Jesus is—
Where we bid adieu to this,
We may love forever!
Purified from every stain,
Through the Lamb that once was slain,
Dearest, we shall meet again,
And be parted never!
We shall meet, &c.

Subscription lists may be found at the Depository, Chalmers-street; at the Book Store of Mr. Beale, King-street; and the Courier Office, East Bay.
Charleston, Aug. 1, 1840.

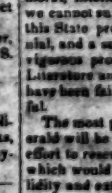
CHEAP GOODS FOR CASH.

THE subscriber wishing to close his business as speedily as possible, offers the present Stock of Goods, wholesale or retail, at very reduced prices for CASH, Country Produce, or good notes due.

All Notes and Accounts for 1837, '38 and '39, must be paid immediately, or they will be put out for collection.

N. B. TAYLOR.
August 17, 1840. 47tf

Dr. C. J. FOX



INFORMS the citizens of Mecklenburg and the surrounding country, that he is receiving and opening the largest and best assortment of

MEDICINES,
Drugs, Paints, Oil,
Patent Medicines,
Thompsonian Medicines,
PERFUMERIES,
WINES and SPIRITS,
for Medical Uses,
VARNISHES, &c. &c.

ever offered in this market. Also, some superior

Chewing Tobacco,

all of which he will sell low for CASH or on short credit. All ORDERS from a distance punctually attended to and carefully packed up.

His Stock is now almost entirely fresh and warranted genuine.

Aug. 11, 1840. 4tf

FOR CASH ONLY.

Bale Yarn & Brown Shirting

Manufactured at Lexington, N. C.

I HAVE received a quantity of the above articles, which I will sell wholesale or retail, at very reduced prices. I believe the Shirtings the best I ever saw in any part of the United States. I wish the Merchants and Farmers to call and examine, and I shall be sure of a sale.

H. P. WILLIAMS, *Agent.*
Charlotte, July 14, 1840. 42tf

PROPOSALS for issuing a Periodical in the City of Raleigh, which will be exclusively devoted to polite Literature and Science, entitled THE EMERALD, and to be edited by Hugh McQueen. It has been remarked by an eminent man, whose enlightened and spirited labors for the welfare and glory of North Carolina will form an interesting portion of her future history, "that the character of the country was principally indebted for its elevation and lustre to the reputation of her public men." And perhaps the voice of calm and impartial reason may safely pronounce the decision, that it would be a vain and impracticable attempt to aim at making known the characters of the meritorious citizens of any community without having first imparted to the world a perspicuous and tangible revelation of its resources of Literature and Science. It is a mournful fact, in connection with the history of this State, that she has suffered immense privations of character and fame from the want of a faithful and accessible organ, through which her devoted sons might communicate to the world their biographical incidents and historical and literary fragments which have been garnered up in the archives of private affection, and which are so closely associated with the glory of the people. In this respect, we are far in the rear of other States in the Confederacy, which can prefer no just claim to a superior rank over North Carolina on account of the vaster extent of their moral, intellectual, or physical resources. And we cannot surrender the endearing conviction that this State presents an atmosphere sufficiently genial, and a soil sufficiently grateful to sustain, in vigorous prosperity, a journal purely devoted to Literature and Science, until the experiment shall have been fairly made and have proved unsuccessful.

The most prominent features by which the Emerald will be distinguished, will be a perservering effort to rescue from oblivion the numerous facts which would be so peculiarly qualified to give solidity and extension to the web of our history as a State, and which have been rapidly passing beyond our reach, owing to the wasting influence which is exerted by time over both the written and traditional memorials of men: to refresh the recollection to the talents, virtues and services of those patriotic men who acquitted themselves as faithful guardians of the most precious rights and interests of the State, in the period of her infant weakness; to deliver to the world an accurate knowledge of those who have heightened and adorned her character in more recent times; to elicit and circulate the fruits of vigorous and cultivated intellect, through the medium of articles which will be prepared for the Emerald on the subjects of primary interest, both in the circle of the more severe sciences, and in the milder walks of polite literature; and to advance the interests of popular education, by uniformly perservering in the view of those facts, subjects and examples which will be best calculated to exert a salutary influence over the public mind.

For the purpose of placing the literary resources of the Emerald upon a secure and permanent basis of interest and of usefulness, the aid of intelligent and gifted gentlemen has been solicited in advance of its publication; and the assurances which have been received upon this point are such as to justify the anticipation that the enterprise will be sustained by some of the most luminous and popular pens of which the State may boast.—It is also expected that each number of the Emerald will receive a considerable accession to its interest in presenting a sketch of some eminent citizen of North Carolina. And these sketches will be indiscriminately applied to the characters of both the living and the dead.

It will be one of the chief objects of the Editor to regulate the selections which may be made for the paper, by such approved maxims as to render it a vehicle of useful instruction, and to secure some degree of gratification to every class of readers.

A constant effort will be made to guard against that lengthened species of gravity, which may approach the limits of monotony whilst at the same time the sprightliness of its matter shall not abound in such culpable profusion as to acquire the stamp of levity. The hope is cherished, too, that this periodical will prove equally acceptable to both of the political parties which now divide the population of the Union, in as much as distinguished individuals warmly devoted to each of these classes of men have promised as contributions from their pens; and as every topic which may be even faintly tinctured with the party politics of the times, shall be rigidly and inflexibly excluded from the columns of the Emerald.

TERMS.—The Emerald will be published semi monthly, in quarto form of eight pages, on an imperial sheet of fine paper and handsome type, at four dollars per annum. Pains will be taken to make it equal, in point of mechanical execution, to any similar publication in the Union; and it is contemplated, in a short time to issue it weekly, should it be found practicable to do so with safety to our own interests and the entertainment afforded to our readers; in which event, the subscription will be increased to five dollars.

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 15, 1840.

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

I HAVE resumed the Tailoring business, in all its different branches, over Mr. Caldwell's store, and I am determined pursuing to Work in the above line. Gentlemen wishing to buy goods can well to call and see the fashions as good prices will be given them.

All kinds of REPAIRING done on reasonable terms, above the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Seventh-street.

WM. P. MITCHELL.
Charlotte, July 7, 1840. 41tf

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURES.

THE subscriber respectfully tenders his thanks to the inhabitants of Mecklenburg and surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since he has been engaged in this place in the

Manufacturing of Carriages,

and assures them that his work, as heretofore, shall be finished on the most improved and durable plans. Those in want of Carriages would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

All ORDERS from a distance will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All kinds of REPAIRING done with neatness and on moderate terms.

CARTER CRITTENDEN.
April 10, 1840. 29tf

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL
PAINTING,
Paper Hanging, Glazing and Gilding.

THE subscriber respectfully tenders his services in the above business to the citizens of this village and the surrounding country. He flatters himself from his long experience in business, that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all those who may encourage him. He has in his employ several hands, who will enable him to despatch large

Jobs of Painting

at short notice. His prices are as low as any other workman; and he will furnish Paints, Oils, &c. and do work as low as he can possibly afford it, if required to do so by his employers. As he is determined to do his work well, he solicits a share of public patronage. Letters directed to him at Charlotte, N. C. to the care of Col. M. W. Alexander or at Chesterville, to the care of Mr. McClure, will be punctually attended to.

L. W. THOMPSON.
April 2, 1840. 37tf

N. B. All kinds of Job Painting neatly executed and at short notice.

To the Fashionable Community!

J. & D. JAMISON

HAVING permanently located themselves in Charlotte, as successors to A. Graham, Esq., offer their services as

TAILORS,

to all who may favour them with their patronage. Their known ability and skill in their profession, render it unnecessary to say that they are ready to do the best work in this section of North Carolina. Having been connected with the firm of long and successful experience in the

Art of Cutting,

they are prepared to say to the public, that they are determined to let no article of clothing made by them, go from their Shop without being entirely satisfactory to the wearer, so far as cutting and making are concerned.

The business is conducted, for the present, under the firm of Jamisons & Co., in the house hitherto occupied by Mr. Graham.

Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1840. 17tf

MOFFATT'S Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with restored tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable the happy effects of MOFFATT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description.—Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffatt's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

MOFFATT'S MEDICAL MANUAL, designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffatt, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffatt's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Prices 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffatt's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale by
T. J. HOLTON,
Charlotte, N. C.

BLANK WARRANTS for sale at this OFFICE.

Dr. Hupp[illegible]

HAVING commenced, will attend to the practice of Medicine in Mecklenburg and Surrounding their additional branches. They may be found at all times (except when absent on professional business,) at their office (formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Happoldt.) Calls regarding consultations shall be attended to without any additional expense.

Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1840. 10tf

Competition is the "LIFE of "TRADE."

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Mecklenburg County and the public in general, that he has again commenced the

Coach Making Business

in the town of Charlotte, and is now prepared to execute all ORDERS in his line, from the most common to the finest. Having had nine years experience in the business and employed workmen of a superior grade and lumber well SEASONED, he feels warranted in saying, that his Work shall be equal, if not superior, to any made in this section of country. All he asks is a fair trial, for his Work shall not be excelled in point of elegance, beauty or durability.

All REPAIRING done in the best style and on the shortest notice.

His SHOP will be found one door North of Mr. Sumner's dwelling house.

CHARLES OVERMAN.
Charlotte, Jan. 6, 1840. 13tf

Lost by Mail

BETWEEN Charlotte N. C. and Rimersburg, Pa. the right hand half of a Twenty Dollar Note, of the Bank of the United States, payable to John E. Maddox or order, Officer of Discount and Deposite in Natchez, dated June 9th, 1835, and No. 4796. The Endorsers, Caldwell & L. Marshall, President. The letter was mailed about the 10th of February, 1837.

SOPHIA JONES.
May 12, 1840. 2tf

PROSPECTUS OF THE
CAROLINA BEACON,
AND
Metropolitan Guardian.
BY E. S. REVELY.

THE world is constantly changing;—people are changing, and customs, manners and habits are changing. The arts and sciences are striding ahead in the way of improvement, daily along our mountains, through rivers, and surmounting obstacles of no ordinary character, with the speed of Hampton's steed. In the place of the mean, miserable, dirty sheets, called newspapers, which were formerly sent forth, we now see large neatly printed, spirited habbomineals and dailies, on all sides. In the newspaperial world particularly, has this improvement of the age been manifest—and the influence of the newspaper press is daily growing more powerful. Instead of rickety coaches and carts we now dash over land at the rate of speed rendering pulling and smoking along at a fearful rate; and in place of barges and sail boats, we now daily see winds, and steam tides and currents by the aid of all powerful Steam.

In the newspaperial world, a mighty and wonderful revolution is at hand. It has already shown itself to some of our principal cities—for many days papers have caught the storm, and it is gradually gaining ground throughout this mighty country. In North Carolina, this has not yet shown itself; and the people seem content with the old-fashioned sleepy concerns which are yet published here, devoted to, and their hankering after news filled with, dirty, blackguard, cobbling, demoralizing politics—because their attention has not yet been directed towards that sprightly, leading, independent, comprehensive, go-ahead style which is now enterprising every thing else. There is a lack of steam about most concerns now-a-days,—they navigate on the old plan—they have not yet adopted modern contrivances for dashing ahead. They are "behind the times," and the improvements of the age.

In news-matters, the "Beacon" will be prompt and accurate, giving the events of every thing that occurs, in a pleasant, condensed shape, without wearying the reader with dull details.

In politics and science, we have no special assistant—a most sage and erudite personage, whose abilities are unsurpassed, and whose attention will be assiduously directed toward the entertainment and instruction of those who read the Beacon.

In Politics, the Beacon will be truly independent—not neutral, by any means, (understand us,) but unsectarian;—that is, we will say what we please, neither asserting favor nor fearing enmity. We hate the Loco Focos, but we do not like the Whigs better than enough or the people at large; therefore we choose to go for A. No. 1, and do believe people generally to predominate to any thing or any body else. As, however, it becomes every good citizen to take some interest, in the political affairs of his country, and in the result of the approaching contest for the Presidency, &c. we shall devote a portion of the several numbers of our paper issued before the election to the consideration of "matters and things, men and measures" connected therewith. After that, we shall turn our attention more exclusively to literary matters, religion, philosophy, agriculture and the like.

The terms of the paper, subscription, advertisements, and all—literally exact as possible. No exceptions. No credit.

The Beacon will be published every Thursday and forwarded regularly to any part of the United States, Texas or Canada, by the earliest mail, at the rate of Two Dollars per annum in advance for single copies. Five Dollars will pay for five copies, and ten dollars will entitle to ten copies for one year. Twelve copies may be ordered for one year, (by those of that number of individuals) by the remission of twenty dollars.

Raleigh, N. C., February, 1840.

Wrapping Paper.

JUST received and for sale at the Office a supply of Wrapping Paper. Also a few reams of Writing Paper.

WARRANTEE DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.